Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

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NIPPON AIR UNITS BLAST CHUNGKING, WANHSIEN; DOWN 8 ENEMY PLANES

First Raid on Chiang's Capital Since December 8, 1941

WHARF IS RAZED

1 Large-Sized Vessel Damaged And Several Small-Sized Craft Sunk

Imperial Air Units in the China area attacked Chungking and Wanhsien, about 200 kilometers down-stream on the Yangtze from Chungking, on August 23 and pounded the enemy military establishments with telling effect.

Fires were started in Chungking's factory zone and eight fighter planes of the enemy shot down during the attack on Chungking, the first air raid on Chiang Kai-shek's government seat since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

In the assault on Wanhsien, our planes set fire to the enemy's wharf and military establishments there, besides damaging one large-sized vessel and sinking several small-sized vessels.

These results were revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, which follows:

"The Japanese Air Units in the China area on August 23 attacked Chungking and Wanhsien and achieved the following results:

"1. Advancing into the skies of Chungking at 12:30 p.m. our units besides having blasted and set ablaze its factory zone engaged in combat with 10-odd fighter planes of the Chungking forces and shot down eight (of which three are not certain) of them.

"One plane of our side has not yet returned.

"2. Our Units advanced into the skies of Wanhsien at 12:27 p.m. and blasted and set aflame its wharf and military establishments. Moreover, they damaged one large-sized vessel and sank several small-sized vessels. All our planes returned safely."

Chungking Attacked

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—A cable from Chungking reports that a Japanese Air Unit mass-raided many military establishments in the vicinity of Chungking on the morning of August 23 for the first time after a long period. Another Japanese Air Unit is reported to have made a surprise raid on Wanhsien. For two hours from 9:30 a.m. air raid sirens were sounded at Chungking. Chungking people took shelter in dugouts.

2 Enemy Ships Sunk

Domei

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 25.—A Japanese Army Dive-Bomber Unit on August 24 while patrolling along the Yangtze gorge for enemy military transports espied two 500-ton ships sailing at about 10 kilometers upstream of Santuping and swooping down on them, sunk one with a direct hit and seriously damaged the other. The Unit also scored direct hits on a 400-ton ship at Patung, 100 kilometers west of Ichang, and damaged it seriously. All the planes returned safely.

Lingling Is Bombed

Domei

AT AN X X BASE, August 25.—While one unit of the Imperial Army Air Force carried out an air attack on Chungking, the enemy capital, for the first time in two years, another crack unit, flying in a grand formation, raided Lingling, Hunan Province, one of the three great advance bases of the enemy, on August 23.

Arriving over the city the Japanese searched for enemy planes but apparently dismayed by the furious attacks to which they had been subjected for some days they failed to appear. The raiders flew over the base but there was not a machine either on the ground or in the air. They circled over the city and then turned toward their home base.

Scribe Gives Vivid Picture Of Air Raid on Chungking

Direct Hits on Military Establishments and Shooting Down of Enemy Fighters Described by Reporter Who Makes Trip

By AKIRA KATO
Of the Army Press Corps

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE.—Riding on the plane commanded by Captain Kiyoshi Kajikawa, the commander of the bomber unit, the reporter went along on the latest raid on Chungking.

On this day the big red sun had just come up and started to cast its glaring light on Base X X. At X minutes after X the Unit Commander ordered the men who were to take part in the raid on Chungking to assemble and when they had done so told them what they were to do. "Beginning right now we will carry out a raid on the suburbs of Chungking, the stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek, the traitor of East Asia," he said, "each one of you will blast the enemy carrying with you a powerful spirit of attack."

This raid would be the first on Chungking since the last one carried out on September 1, the year before last.

The morning dew was heavy on the grass and the morning sun was glaring down hard. On the grass stood several beautiful white herons seemingly wishing good luck to today's undertaking. In a little while the Unit Commander ended his words and ordered his men to take off for Chungking.

Planes Take Off

The motors already being warmed roared louder and the growing thunder of the planes shook the whole base. The planes began to take off one by one. The ground crews stood by the runway vigorously waving Rising Sun flags and through that the Kajikawa plane, on board which was the reporter, lifted itself into the air.

The big air fleet making for Chungking roars over the continent. Someone taps my shoulder and says, "Here." I turn, surprised, and see Sergeant Masashi Miyagi, who is sitting beside me, handing me a pretty little doll. The doll wears a mompe and carries a baby on her back; it is a real wartime doll. I take the doll silently and hang it firmly by the right window.

X minutes after X the planes come over the wild ranges of Szechuan. The steep Pashan mountains extends from here to Chungking. The peaks look sharp; it makes me feel that if we were to fall from here we would be spiked by one. The clouds begin to increase with bits of fluffy clouds streaking by under us.

More clouds. It is like a sea of white cotton. Sometimes the clouds break and I can see the mountains of Szechuan below. Over the white, green and brown below the formations of planes roar on, I look over the shoulder of the pilot, Lieutenant Akira Onishi, and see a big column of clouds sticking up ahead.

Suddenly the warning whistle goes off. "The enemy" a wave of tenseness shoots through the plane. Immediately the radio reports, "Unknown planes to the left behind." These turn out to be our fighters. Crack Hayabusa fighters taking off from Base X X have come up. One, two, three, from out of the clouds shoots out a horde of these planes.

Fly at High Altitude

A while later the altitude meter points to X thousand meters and breathing becomes difficult. Sergeant Miyagi and Wireless Operator Sergeant-Major Noboru Suzuki crawl behind and attach the oxygen tubes and give one each to Captain Kajikawa, Lieutenant Onishi and me. The enemy stronghold draws nearer, I can feel it. Everyone has determination written all over his face. All on the plane are united into one solid body ready to hit the enemy.

The clouds break and unexpectedly the Yangtze can be seen flowing along below. Working its way through solid rock the purplish old river winds along. "Here comes Chungking," writes Captain Kajikawa on a piece of paper and hands it to me. I remember the orders given before we took off. We are supposed to cut over the Yangtze when we near Chungking and to make a big circle from the northwest and go over Chungking.

The reporter grips his camera tightly in his moist hand and rubs his nose against the window wondering when Chungking will appear below. The signal to prepare for bombing goes off. The plane commander orders the bomb doors opened. I gulp and look around and find out that Sergeant Miyagi who was just sitting beside me is no longer there. He is on the rear gun. I look around nervously and find that I am sitting next to the bomb door motor. I click the switch and feel that I have done something very big. The Captain waves his right hand and smiles.

Over Chungking

Unit Commander Kajikawa said: "This is Chungking."

As I looked down at the streets hemmed in between the currents of the Yangtze and Kaling Rivers, and realizing that we were over the capital of the enemy country, the orders for the attack came through. All the planes of the Unit turned south in formation over the Chungking streets. It was X :20 p.m., August 23, the hot sun blazing on the wings of our planes. We were at an altitude of X,000 over the city. From one of the warehouses standing along the Kaling and Yangtze, thick black smoke was issuing. On the Kaling were innumerable junks, medium sailing vessels and steamships. The planes sped on.

To the east of Chungking were rocky mountains towering peak behind peak. There was not a cloud over the city. The commander's whistle for all bombs to be dropped echoed through the machine. Corporal X X, bombardier, pressed a button for the release of the deadly missiles. His eyes were glued to the bombsight as the sinister, black objects detached themselves from the plane. The commander has his eyes screwed to his binoculars.

From the western section of the city black smoke flowed up. We had scored neat hits. But how quiet it was! Could bombing be as noiseless as this? I looked behind and saw our comrade planes sending their bombs down. A scarlet pillar of flame shot up. It was a munition plant. The commander and bombardier leapt up in excitement. It thrilled me to realize that we had made an end of one of the factories which the enemy could ill afford to lose. I shot a glance toward the right side of the plane and saw a number of black smoke puffs. Anti-aircraft shots. "Let them shoot," I thought. Suddenly I heard sharp staccato reports issuing from our plane. The machine-gun was in action. The plane swayed in a large curve.

Enemy Planes Hit

I looked through the windshield and saw several of our fighting planes engaged in combat with enemy fighters. I couldn't tell whose they were but scarlet flames streaked across my field of vision. Sunlight scintillated twice, thrice over the silver wings of our planes when suddenly two enemy craft spurted tongues of flame. "Done it!" I thought and I craned my neck to watch their fates. They dashed down at a terrific speed trailing sheets of black smoke. I had no time to see them crash.

I saw two P-40's making straight for our plane. Instinctively I ducked and at that moment a ball of flame filled the framework of the windshield. Then the shadow of an enemy plane passed overhead. The droning of the enemy plane's propeller was drowned by the sound of our engine. There were only glimpses of flame against flame.

As another enemy plane passed close over us, I quickly looked behind and saw it make for the plane piloted by Sergeant-Major Eiichi Ito. It was clearly trying to dash itself against the Ito machine. It was belching flame. Sergeant-Major Ito returned the fire. The

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His Majesty Hears Lecture On Light Metal Industry

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to listen to a lecture delivered by Chuji Suzuki, Cabinet adviser, on the subject "Light Metal Industry" on Wednesday. His Imperial Majesty received in audience Mr. Suzuki in the ante-chamber of the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. In the August Presence, Mr. Suzuki delivered his lecture. Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake and Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma were permitted to listen to the lecture.

After his withdrawal from the Imperial Palace Mr. Suzuki summoned officials of the Light Metal Control Association at 2 p.m. the same afternoon and also summoned all the employes of the Showa Electro-Industry Company, of which he is president, at 4 p.m., and on both occasions he instructed them to realize a production increase of light metals through their creative will and efforts and surmounting all difficulties. Mr. Suzuki respectfully issued the following statement to the press:

"I state here with awe and trepidation that I respectfully made a lecture on the subject 'On the Light Metal Industry' to His Majesty the Emperor today and that various Imperial questions were put to me. That such special Imperial solicitude has been expressed is an unsurpassed honor to those who are engaged in the light metal industry, for which I am greatly moved.

"Glorified in this honor we are firmly resolved to set the Imperial Mind at rest by strengthening and increasing light metal production by dint of our creative will and efforts and surmounting all difficulties."

CHIANG DISSATISFIED WITH U.S. ASSISTANCE

Poor Showing of Yank Air Force in China Leading to Regime's Downfall

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 23.—With the American air force in China, on which it depends completely, smothered by the high-powered action of the Japanese Air Units, Chungking recently has become more blunt in expressing its dissatisfaction with the United States.

The resistance power of Chungking's ground forces has deteriorated so greatly that Chungking has been forced to look to the United States air force in the counter-offensive against Japan. And America is in a position in which it must have Chungking continue its resistance to aid the tottering anti-Axis stand. To do this, it has to consider the sending of a considerable increase of aircraft to Chungking.

However, the difficulties of transportation and added to that the situation in Europe and the southwestern Pacific does not allow America to push its program as planned with the result that Chungking's pitiful pleas have become roars of dissatisfaction and bitterness.

Since the beginning of the China Affair, Chungking has been Anglo-America's "running dog" and for these long years has continued its traitorous battle against East Asia.

However, as stubborn and misled as he is, Chiang Kai-shek has been forced to recognize that America and Britain cannot be depended upon. With the Burma campaign of last summer as the turning point, he has been literally filling the air with hate and resentment against Britain, and against the United States and Britain dissatisfaction with their aircraft aid.

The powerful development in national power of the National Government of China, which has come about through the actualization of Japan's new policy toward China, together with the increasing pressure of the Japanese Forces, has become an infinite threat to Chungking. And inside Chungking itself, the loss of the reason for resistance and the critical economic situation are bringing Chungking closer to a breakdown.

With that being the situation, the Japanese Air Forces toward the end of last month suddenly moved ahead of the Americans and started hitting them blow after blow. These air operations still continue with the Japanese moving still more intensely inspite of the adverse weather conditions covering the whole interior.

It goes without saying that when Chungking's feeling against America and Britain is ugly, these Japanese operations of rubbing out the American air force will accelerate Chungking's trend of parting from the British and Americans and deepen still more its feeling of hopelessness for the future.

Martial Law in Denmark

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

STOCKHOLM, August 24.—Martial law was proclaimed over six cities in Denmark yesterday, according to a report reaching here.

WELLES QUITS POST AS UNDERSECRETARY

Life Magazine Scores Roosevelt's Henchmen as Causing Internal Friction

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, has tendered his resignation, according to a report carried by the Washington Evening Standard, a dispatch from Washington discloses.

His resignation will be decided upon officially after President Franklin Roosevelt returns from Quebec, the paper further stated.

Welles' discord with Secretary of State Cordell Hull has been rumored continually within Washington political circles, and recently rumors have been circulating of his being sent to Moscow or to South America.

Internal Conflicts Mount

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—The first round of the "Washington War" apparently ended with Congress going into summer vacation, but a more savage and bitter second round is about to begin, the July 12 issue of Life, just received here, declares.

"There are many reasons why internal conflicts rage all the time in the United States in spite of this being wartime," says Life. "The first reason is Roosevelt himself. He may be a capable man but he is just one individual man, and even though he has aides it is impossible for him to control the over 80 government organs.

The second reason is that the blame lies with the officials who are Roosevelt's aides. What they say individually carries no authority and they have no political weight. They are just like pale moons reflecting the President's halo.

Congress' Action Boastful

The third reason for the bad state of affairs is Congress. Becoming overjoyed by the 1942 Congressional elections, Congress has been acting in excessive high-handedness.

Reason number four is the general public. The blame lies just as much with them. They forget that this war will be a hard long term one and they have not tried to accept the sacrifices demanded by the war. The recent war situation apparently has turned in favor of the anti-Axis but even such reports are not enough to make the Americans happy. They continue to fix their attention on the rise in prices, or the shortage of food, or the rationing of gasoline.

The first round of the "Washington War" now seems to be over. The casualties in even this first round were Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, Director of the Office of War Information Elmer Davis, Director of the National War Labor Board William Davis, and former Price Administration Chief Prentise Brown.

The causes of the internal conflict have not yet been eradicated and a new "Washington War" is brewing. The potential matches coming up are as follows:

Lewis Vs. Byrnes

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers Union, versus James Byrnes, Director of the War-

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IMPERIAL FORCES CRUSH FOE'S COUNTER-ATTACKS IN SOUTH PACIFIC AREA

CONDITIONS IN INDIA EXTREMELY GRAVE

Food Shortage Rapidly Mounting With Stoppage of Rice Import From Burma

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE, August 25.—Economic conditions in India are turning from bad to worse and in the last two or three months the situation has grown extremely grave, especially the food shortage, according to information reaching here.

The supply of rice in Ceylon, for instance, has decreased to 50 per cent of the former volume. The shortage of materials has brought on high cost of living and the frantic efforts of the authorities to curb the price jump are proving futile.

At one time the granary of Asia, India is now at the bottom of misery and want with people dying of hunger at an alarming tempo.

The causes of this serious situation are the stoppage of trade with Burma, restrictions on the trade with Australia, rice crop failure in eastern India and the conversion of light industry into heavy industry. The pressure is a twofold one of commodities and money.

India had been importing about 2,000,000 tons of rice from Burma yearly with which it had barely covered the deficit in supply but with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia even this quantity ceased to come in. The requisitioning of Indian farmers for military service or war labor has brought on acute shortage of labor power in Bengal, Orissa and Bihar with Calcutta at the center. An unprecedented dearth of rice and wheat is being experienced in these areas.

India Secretary Leopold Amery testified in the House of Commons the other day that the price of rice in Calcutta had risen to five times the pre-war price.

The authorities have appealed to the people over the radio that the Indians should make use of vacant lots to cultivate food plants. The famine, however, has become so severe that mere utilization of vacant lots would only serve as a drop in the bucket. The rich are hoarding foodstuffs all the more now that the Government is insisting on deliveries.

Sugar and salt have disappeared from the legitimate market and the severest penalties imposed by the authorities for black market deals, withholding from sale and hoarding are proving useless as they have evolved no planned control system. Prices are thus steadily soaring.

India is running out of petroleum and paper. It used to import petroleum from Burma but with that supply cut off it is now depending on what little that is trickling in from Assam, Iran and Iraq.

The Government has recently converted the gasoline run engines of tens of thousands of motor-cars into gas-engines. It has also prohibited the use of paper is wrapper for any article other than foodstuffs.

In the past one year the Indian central government issued currency to the amount of 7,000,000,000 rupees, or three times the former issue amount, far in excess of the specie reserves. The Indians who particularly value gold and silver are placing less and less trust in paper currency which is not covered by specie reserves. This tendency has been aggravated by the silver withdrawal order of April this year. The Indian Government issued a decree for withdrawing from circulation one rupee and half rupee silver coins minted in the times of Queen Victoria and Edward VII and ordering all holders thereof to surrender them at the central reserve bank by the end of April. This caused a severe impact on the Indian monetary world.

Abe Calls on Premier

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence at 4 p.m. Wednesday. They held an important conference for about one hour. Later General Abe met Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet.

2 Foe Torpedo Boats Sunk in Gizo Straits By Nippon Seaplanes

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 25.—Upon discovering four enemy high-speed torpedo boats navigating through Gizo Straits enclosed by Kulambangra, Vella Lavella and Gizo Islands, at daybreak last Monday, a seaplane unit of the Imperial Navy immediately pounced on its prey instantly sinking two enemy vessels and dispersed the remaining two.

U.S. STOPS SENDING WEAPONS TO SPAIN

Britain Also Takes Similar Step When Franco Stands Pat on Neutrality

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, left Madrid for London on Tuesday, reports reaching here reveal.

Hoare talked with the Spanish Chief of State, General Francisco Franco, on August 20, and two days later the United States Government, through its Ambassador to Spain, Carlton J. H. Hayes, informed Spain that hereafter the lend-leasing of weapons to Spain would be stopped, London reports to the New York Times disclosed.

It is said that about the time America made that move, Britain too took a similar step. Observers are of the opinion that Hoare in his talk with General Franco demanded that Spain's "non-belligerent" neutrality be altered and was given a flat refusal; and that as a result the United States and British Governments started to apply pressure on Spain.

Spain is not in a position to obtain munitions from Germany and Italy and it has been depending on America in order to strengthen its national defenses. The Washington Government had been saying that it would sell to Spain the weapons captured in the Tunisian operations.

The latest move in refusing to lend-lease any more weapons is regarded by observers to be the result of a Soviet request in connection with the sending of a Spanish "Green Division" to the Eastern Front.

59 BRITISH PLANES LOST OVER BERLIN

Reich Defense Corps Repulse Fierce Attack

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—The raid on Berlin made by the British air forces last night was very fierce, German military authorities declared, but as a considerable portion of the invading enemy planes was repulsed by the German air defense corps in the suburbs and city of Berlin, the enemy was unable to make a systematic raid on the city.

The announcement said the British planes blindly bombed the residential quarters of the capital and damaged dwelling houses and public buildings, causing some casualties.

It was also announced that the German air forces shot down 58 British bomber and one fighter planes that participated in the raid.

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—The British Air Ministry announced today that the air raid on Berlin made Monday night was the most fierce one ever staged since the beginning of the present war.

Zenzaburo Shibata Dies

Zenzaburo Shibata, a member of the House of Peers and Chief Secretary of the Saito Cabinet, died of heart disease at his Nakano home Wednesday. He was 67 years old. He was governor of Fukuoka, Aichi and Osaka prefectures before he was made Cabinet Chief Secretary. Funeral services will be held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on August 29.

10,000 Casualties Already Dealt Enemy on New Georgia Island

FIGHTING IS INTENSE

Nippon Navy Units Take Heavy Toll of Hostile Transports Off Vella Lavella Isle

The Imperial Forces are inflicting heavy damage on the enemy persistently and desperately attempting to reinforce its forces which have landed on New Georgia and Vella Lavella islands in the Solomons group in the Southwestern Pacific, it is disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

Crushing the enemy at every corner, the Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces, although with a numerical inferiority, have caused the hostile forces already casualties of not less than 10,000 on New Georgia Island, the communique revealed.

The communique follows:

"The war situation in the South Pacific area is becoming more intense daily as a result of the intensive enemy counter-offensive and its severe and powerful repulsion by Japan.

"1. New Georgia Island: The Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces with a numerical inferiority have been attacking tens of thousands of enemy forces since the latter's landing on New Georgia on June 30 and, crushing them at every corner, have dealt the enemy a tremendous blow. The Japanese Forces now are engaged in furious battles in the littoral district north of Munda and in the Bairoko district. The damage inflicted on the enemy on land has totaled not less than 10,000 casualties.

"2. Vella Lavella Island: The enemy which attempted to land on this island, having lost many of its transports as a result of repeated attacks by Japanese Navy Air Units, succeeded in landing only part of its forces on Bilao. However, the enemy has been making persistent efforts to increase and strengthen its forces since.

"In line with the gallant fighting of the Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces, the Navy Air Forces and Surface Units are trying to frustrate the enemy's attempt to reinforce its fighting forces. In constant contact with the enemy in the skies and on the sea in the neighborhood of these two islands through day and night, the Japanese Forces are inflicting heavy damage on the enemy. But the force of the enemy counter-offensive is not to be despised."

LABOR STRIKES HIT BRITISH DOCKYARDS

Soldiers Used as Stevedores in Liverpool

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 24.—The unabated dockyard strikes erupting in Liverpool and adjacent vicinities are assuming grave proportions developing into serious economic, military and social problems.

The dockyards have resorted to the employment of stevedores recruited from the army as an emergency measure. It is believed that Communist elements are pulling the strings to stimulate the labor dissensions.

CELEBES DORMITORIES SET

42 Out of 100 Ready for City Native Employees by October

Domei

MACASSAR, August 22.—The city authorities here have formed a plan to construct city-managed dormitories for native city employees, 42 of the first 100 dormitories of which are expected to be completed by October.

Architectural plans for the dormitories were submitted by local inhabitants in a city-wide contest sponsored by the authorities.

YAHAGI LAUDS ROLE OF WRITERS IN WAR

Tells Gathering They Can Work For New Culture Unhindered With Foe's Traits Out

Major-General Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in an address to the literary men in the Second Greater East Asian Literary Men's Conference on Wednesday, spoke in glowing terms of the role people engaged in literary pursuits within Greater East Asia can play in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He told them that there is now the end of the "modern hell" into which East Asia was thrust by Britain and that opportunity has opened before them and all East Asian literary men to work for a new culture of Greater East Asia where there are no vicious British influences at work to restrain them.

Major-General Yahagi's address follows in full:

"I still have the memory of the fact that Hsu Hsi-ching spoke of the need for advancing from an individualist literature and from a literature based on countries as a unit to a literature of Greater East Asia and Chou Hua-jin wished for the literary revival of East Asia at the first conference held last fall when the chrysanthemums were in bloom on the auspicious occasion of Meiji-Setsu.

"I recall that it was when Britain established the East India Company more than 340 years ago that it lay the base for the conquest of East Asia. In those days, Europe had nothing in the way of a culture it could show with pride to East Asia.

British Thought Invasion

"Thus, it came about that the British began to set themselves to cross the seas with the help of the compass devised by the East Asian people and invade East Asia in the field of thought by means of the religion, paper, and printing art which had been invented by the East Asian people and militarily by means of the gun and ammunition.

"These cultures which were used by our ancestors in East Asia as instruments for the regulation of conduct, the keeping of the house, the ruling of countries, and the unification of the world were utilized by them in butchering and looting our brethren. In this manner East Asia was knocked into a "modern hell," robbed of all manner of freedom, and its progress and development halted.

"Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a clean sweep was made of these iniquitous influences from the whole of the world of East Asia. A good opportunity came the way of the culture of East Asia to reveal its true nature.

"More than anything else, the literature of East Asia was disfigured by their vicious thoughts and ideas. We now see that it takes a first long stride toward its revival. The present only is the time to realize what is wanted by Mr. Hsu and Mr. Chou.

Lauds Their Works

"That you, who were present at the First Greater East Asian Literary Men's Conference, have your conviction of sure victory in the War of Greater East Asia built on our national polity which has no equal in the world and on our glorious history of 3,000 years, I know fully from your conversations and literary work, and I have a respect for you and draw an inspiration from you.

"It is true that in the six years of fighting that intervened between the outbreak of the China Affair and its development into the War of Greater East Asia, Japan did not find it necessary to change the age of military service. Neither did it suspend the system of postponements of enlistment. Neither did it resort to despotic powers in mobilizing industries.

"The fact of today, which is as clear as daylight, that Japan is conducting the war by means of such measures as the adjustment of industrial undertakings, change of occupations, employment of idle persons or those having no occupation, and encouragement of the employment of women, which it is enforcing smoothly without doing any of these things compulsorily can be proof that it is the possessor of the best national power in terms of manpower held by any of the belligerent Powers. It is a fact that speaks more than anything else that in case of necessity, it is in a position to mobilize generally the 1,000,000,000 peoples of Greater East Asia and have their total power concentrated on the final decisive battle.

"The resources of materials which lie buried in the ground or which are produced in the wide area of Greater East Asia are perfect in point of the variety and quantity which are deemed necessary for the conduct of the war. It is quite possible to convert quickly these resources into fighting power through the departments of production, transportation, and distribution, if only we adopt timely and appropriate measures and just make an effort. Thus it will be seen that we are surpassing our foes with their great material fighting power.

Due to Victory

"One can see that the results which have been gained, secured, and extended by Japan up to the present since the initial battles of the war, that is to say, the strategical and the political position in which Japan finds itself today are the promise of nothing else than victory even if they are considered from the standpoint of their relationship to the geographical and time elements.

"But Japan's sure victory rests not on these material considerations but indeed on Japan's spirit, that is on its national polity and history.

"President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government said: 'Japan's sure victory ought to be recognized in the sentiment of absolute loyalty of the 100,000,000 people to His Majesty the Emperor. This sentiment of absolute loyalty will be immutable throughout all eternity. It would not change in the least even if the mountains were torn and the seas obliterated. I am sure that armed power, however tremendous, or material power, however abundant, could not smash it.'

"Also Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of new Burma stated: 'We look round in vain in the wide world for a state or a people which can compare with the Japanese people who have the great ideal of making the countries of the world be in their proper places and the great multitudes of people contented with themselves and who under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor are fighting as one man for the realization of this ideal. It is the philosophical principle of all things in the universe that such a state or people will win a final victory.'

Impressed by Thought

"I am profoundly impressed by the thought of the fact that not only heads of allied countries but also people engaged in literary pursuits have such convictions. I am sure that those who are attending the conference will share this sentiment of mine.

"Fujita Toko, of Japan a staunch loyalist, declared:

"'I never will worry over the failure of Kodo to flourish if the great principle is clarified and the public mind righted.'

"Yoshida Shoin, the patriot, also said with emphasis: 'Crowds of barbarians vie with one another in coming. Certainly this is a matter of serious importance to the State. But there is no reason why we should be deeply concerned. What worries us greatly is that the public mind is not in the right state. If the public mind is right, the people would be ready to die 100 deaths in defending the country.

"To clarify the great principle and right the public mind, is the way of preserving not only the State but also the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and achieving its development. The peoples and races of Greater East Asia are not the so-called foreign countries or foreigners. They are bound together by means of the moral principle of East Asia. They are forming a large-area Co-Prosperity Sphere with whose destinies theirs are bound organically. If the 1,000,000,000 people of Greater East Asia grasp this moral principle of East Asia firmly and preserve the purity of their traditional thoughts and ideas, the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia will come about even if we do not ask.

Raps Chungking's Stand

"That Chungking has made itself a cat's paw of America and does not try to know better than contending with its brethren as the only traitor to East Asia is the result of the fact that the great principle is not grasped and that the public mind is not right. This is a matter of profound regret to us.

"The work of clarifying this great principle and of righting the public mind is one that can best be performed through literature. Thus there is much we expect you to achieve in your places of work.

"I am greatly sympathetic with you, especially Manchoukuoan and Chinese writers, who as I think must be in a difficult condition because you are not in good economic circumstances, are short of materials for publication, and who are without the full corporation of publishers. The authorities intend to try to grasp the grave nature of the current situation and gain a greater understanding of the importance of literary products, and do all they can to help you.

"The War of Greater East Asia has entered an important phase. The war of attrition centering about fierce air battles about bases on sea continues. We must look closely at the state of the internal power of the country, take a long range view of the situation abroad, and not allow ourselves to get sentimental, pessimistic, and restive about local disturbances or temporary increased sacrifices. We must maintain always a firm conviction of sure victory. It is our intention to cooperate with you and be in mutual helpfulness with you in pushing in a cheerful atmosphere the work of destroying the dogged enemy."

Amau Stresses Unity

At the initial meeting of the second Greater East Asia Literary Conference convened on Wednesday, Eiji Amau, president of the Board of Information, gave an enlightening speech stressing the need of vigorous literature for the harmonious unity of Greater East Asia. Photo shows Mr. Amau speaking to the delegates at the Imperial Theater.

P.I. Red Cross Head

Domei

MANILA, August 24.—It was learned today that Chairman Jorge B. Vargas of the Philippine Executive Commission has appointed Vincent Madrigal as chairman of the Philippine Red Cross Society, replacing Don Alejandro Roces, Sr., who died recently. Mr. Madrigal is a member of the Preparatory Committee for Philippine Independence.

MALAI PASSES EDICT TO BOOST INDUSTRY

4 Mobilization Orders Will Effect Vital Changes in Peninsula's Setup

Domei

SHONAN, August 11.—As evidence that Malai has passed the stage of post-war reconstruction and has now entered an actual stage of bona-fide construction, four mobilization orders for the industrialization of the peninsula previously promulgated by the Military Administration here have already been effected.

The orders which are accepted as embodying a firm system for the actual construction project include the following: labor mobilization, resource mobilization, financial adjustment and the public accounts mobilization ordinances.

These ordinances for the industrialization of Malai are expected to effect a revolutionary change in view of the fact that industries here formally under British rule merely comprised those passive enterprises aimed at countering over-importation and at supplementing exportation.

This transformation is already under way, and local inhabitants take pride in pointing out that Malai is speedily assuming her rightful place in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere's system of countries mutually assuming their inherent responsibilities.

When the transformation is completed, such problems as the self-supply of the Imperial troops here, development of war resources, and the maintenance of order are expected to be greatly improved.

Local authorities apparently aim through their latest ordinances to realize a powerful war economy based on a policy of concentrating on industrial construction.

Swedes in Berlin Move

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 24.—The Swedish Government disclosed today that members of the Swedish Legation in Berlin have taken shelter to suburbs of Berlin.

FILIPINO VIGNETTES (VII)

By YUTAKA SHUDO

Photo shows Mt. Mariveles seen through the jungle. (Passed by the War Ministry)

We were finally to start for Mariveles harbor after a short rest at Bagac. The children of the neighborhood gathered around our truck and gazed at it with amazement in their eyes. When the truck began to move they at once cried "Banzai," as if they had been waiting for an opportunity to cry out the word. Then they shouted a "sayonara" to us as our truck moved away. We answered them with a wave of our hands.

Although we did not see any on the road from Balanga to Bagac, we found numerous gas masks of the enemy lying on the roadside as soon as we reached the mountain road beyond Bagac. There were also steel helmets, shoes, typewriters, batteries, uniforms, automobile parts, motion-picture machines and many other things. We saw some brand new Remington typewriters smashed almost beyond recognition.

The sun was blazing fiercely that day. Whenever we carelessly touched the iron parts of the truck with our arms, we found them so hot that we jumped from the shock. Our throats began to get parched. The water in our canteens had turned to warm water, and as soon as we drank it we would break out in perspiration.

The road got worse as we advanced. It was more of a wagon road than an automobile road, and we feared that we were attempting a dangerous bit of travelling. As it was terribly steep and zig-zagged sharply, to say nothing of the bumps and the fist-sized rocks littered all over, we were constantly being thrown about on the truck. So bad was the way that the 3 chairs which we had loaded on the truck at Balanga were broken to pieces before we got half way to Mariveles.

All the bridges along the route must have been completely wiped out, and it seemed that the bridges we crossed were ones which had been hastily constructed by the Imperial Forces. It must have been a tremendous task for the Japanese troops. Also, wherever there was a bridge there were almost certain to be some automobiles lying below. In some places we saw two or three automobiles piled one on top of another. Such a confusion told us how hurriedly and confusedly the enemy had run for their lives.

We also saw giant lizards rushing into the jungle, terrified by the noise of our truck. We hear that the native inhabitants eat these animals with great relish, but when one sees the black, shining, uncouth creatures over 1 meter in length, one does not feel like eating them no matter how empty the stomach. We saw many giant lizards, but no giant snakes, while we were in the Philippines. It is not that snakes do not live in the islands but I at least never came across one. I suppose it was just as well that I did not see any, but sometimes I had a feeling that I would like to meet one of those giant snakes one hears so much about. I don't know whether I was lucky or not, but I did not see even a small snake. On the other hand I saw many beautiful birds whose names I do not know. Their plumage was so brilliant that my eyes opened wide in amazement.

Historic Manuscripts Lost Due to Bombing Of Milan by Enemy

Domei

ROME, August 24.—Approximately 300,000 priceless copies of the original works of the great Italian composers, Puccini, Rossini, Verdi and others, which were collected during the last 130 years were scattered and lost as the result of the wanton anti-Axis bombings of Milan. Confirmed reports reveal that 16,815 homes in Milan were ravaged by flames of which 14,115 were completely reduced to ashes.

REICH PATROL BOATS REPULSE AIR RAIDERS

3 British Planes Downed Off Holland Waters

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—German patrol boats operating in the vicinity of Terschelling Island, off the Netherlands, attacked 24 British bombers escorted by 12 fighters near sundown yesterday and successfully shot down three of the planes, the German military authorities announced today.

The British formations were headed for their raid objectives in the Netherlands when discovered and challenged by the German patrol boats.

Upon losing three of their number in the engagement which ensued with the Reich vessels, the British fliers abandoned their original plans and fled in a northerly direction.

Outside of a temporary conflagration which was immediately put under control and minor injuries to few members of their crew, the German patrol boats escaped casualties.

Welles Quits Post As Undersecretary

(Continued from Page 1)

time Mobilization Board, over the wage problem.

Paul V. McNutt, Director of the Manpower Resources Committee, versus Republican Representative James W. Wadsworth of New York, who proposed the compulsory labor draft bill, over the manpower resources problem.

Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, versus Douglas, of the War Shipping Administration Board, over the maritime problem.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, versus Democrat Senator Patrick McCarran, Nevada, of the Silver Bloc, over the silver problem.

The biggest and most serious clash expected is that between the army and the navy. The army is tremendously jealous over the fact that the navy has power over the White House.

Ogiwara Given Power Post

Takeo Ogiwara, president of the Hokkaido Electric Power Transmission Company, Wednesday was appointed Vice-President of the Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company, it was announced by the Communications Ministry the same day.

Big Guns Pound England

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 24.—German long-distance coastal guns in the Calais sector suddenly opened fire and bombarded the southeastern British coast in rapid succession today, according to a London dispatch.

SCRIBE SEES HITS ON CHIANG BASE

(Continued From Page 1)

very first series of shots registered in the vitals of the enemy plane. It made as if to thrust itself against the Ito craft and then turned and dived.

Just then a huge white form opened up in the midst of our planes. It was an enemy pilot saving himself by parachuting. I was told later that Sergeant-Major Ito had been shot through his right wrist.

This stirring battle lasted only a few minutes. I looked at Lieutenant Onishi piloting our plane. He was at the stick as if there had been nothing to disturb him. Unit Commander Kajikawa continued to observe through his binoculars. Thus ended the death bomb-attack.

We passed triumphantly over Chungking through the barrage of anti-aircraft gunfire that had become quite intense by this time. I looked back once more at the quickly-fading skyline of Chungking and saw the skies over the city black with smoke. The thick smoke from the burning munition plant reached a height of X,000 meters. On the Kaling River vessels, large and small, were running helter-skelter. Chungking was in the throes of death.

The formation had crossed the Yangtze and was speeding over the mountains of Szechuan. Suddenly, a message came from the Ito plane over the radio to our plane: "No. 4 is falling. . . . "

Maeda Plane Descends

Several airmen shouted to the Maeda plane, asking it to hold on. Presently a streak of white smoke was seen issuing from the right motor of the plane. In a few minutes the plane left the formation and began to descend.

"Maeda! Maeda! Hold on!", was the voice of Unit Commander Kajikawa as he spoke when he saw Lieutenant Maeda, one of his subordinates, was in trouble.

The Maeda plane failed to show up again although Hayabusa planes had downed enemy planes which were on its heels.

"The other motor is all right. Hold on," Unit Commander Kajikawa muttered audibly to himself. Then he waved his handkerchief by way of a good-bye to the Maeda plane. The writer also thought that the Maeda plane would come back.

Leaving the Maeda plane the formation started for X X base.

By this time, Chungking had been out of sight. Thick clouds came flying. Before was the scenery dotted with mountains of Szechuan Province. Our large formation of fighters and bombers, flying in leisurely fashion through the enemy skies for a number of hours, arrived back at the base at X o'clock.

U.S. ADMITS PLANE LOSSES

Claims Only 2 Shot Down in Abortive Air Raid Over Hankow

Domei

CANTON, August 25.—Tenaciously adhering to their usual policy of issuing belittled figures for their war losses, the headquarters of the United States air force in China again issued yesterday an absurdly minimized announcement of the damage suffered in the raid-attempt on Hankow last Saturday.

The American announcement claimed that one Liberator long-range bomber and one P-40 fighter were downed in contrast to the confirmed revelation that four American planes were actually shot down by the combined efforts of the Japanese Land and Air Forces.

MCNUTT IS WORRIED BY LABOR SHORTAGE

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—Attesting to the grave shortage of manpower resources in the United States, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, declared today that 2,600,000 workers will have to be transferred from peacetime productions to wartime industries by next July in order to satisfactorily meet the demands of the United States military forces.

Furthermore, it was officially announced today that 1,873,000 able-bodied men will be newly drafted for military services during the period between September 1 to December 31.

It is particularly noteworthy that among the aforementioned draftees, 446,000 married men with dependents will be included as officially announced by the conscription authorities.

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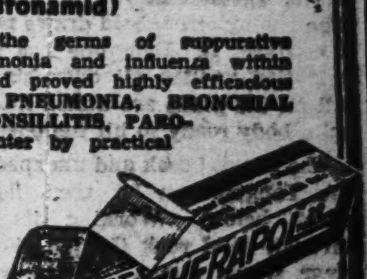

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OKABE INSTRUCTS UNIVERSITY HEADS

Explains Government's Draft Measures for Adjustment of Scientific Research

The Draft Measures for Emergency Adjustment of Scientific Research adopted by the Government on August 20 are designed to direct all scientific research toward planned mobilization for increasing the fighting strength of the nation, Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe said in his instructions to the presidents of the Imperial universities who met at his official residence Wednesday.

The Education Minister called the meeting in order to explain to all workers in science, professors and students alike, through the presidents of the Imperial universities, the aims of the Draft Measures and their provisions so that the national mobilization of science and engineering may be effectively accomplished. The Imperial university presidents met Wednesday and will meet again today at the official residence of the Education Minister. They are scheduled to be guests of Prime Minister Tojo at luncheon in his official residence at noon today.

Okabe's Instructions

In his instructions to the university presidents, Viscount Okabe said:

"I have asked you gentlemen to meet here today in order to submit for your consideration the Draft Measures for Emergency Adjustment of Scientific Research which the Cabinet adopted on August 20.

"That there is close connection between the advancement of scientific research and the rise of a nation, history amply illustrates. In order to concentrate all the scientific efforts of the nation toward winning the war, the Government has drafted a scheme, which the Cabinet has adopted and reported to the Throne. His Majesty the Emperor has overwhelmed us with gracious solicitude for the cause of scientific research, inspiring us to work with redoubled zeal toward the effective and planned mobilization of science and engineering.

Educational Mobilization

"The Draft Measures, to begin with, will mobilize the research institutes and researchers of the various universities, colleges and other institutions directly under the jurisdiction of the Education Minister for developing to the full all the available scientific knowledge, experience and skill in well-defined and planned channels so as to achieve epochal progress in both science and engineering. It is eminently desirable that the hitherto too-apt-to-be-harbored sectionalism and jealousies among scientists and scientific organizations should be swept away in favor of subordination of all other considerations to State needs. All university professors and all men and women who are engaged in scientific research should dedicate themselves to the task of increasing the fighting strength of the nation.

"For this purpose the Scientific Research Conference should be fully availed of as the pivotal agency for scientific mobilization and the universities and other centers of learning should maintain close contact with that body for the unification and planning of all research efforts. Close cooperation must also be maintained with the Army and Navy so that their exact desires would be reflected in the results.

Thorough Investigations Vital

"This does not mean that all research must be wholly subordinated to immediately practical ends. Thorough investigations into the basic parts of science are extremely important and for these the original characteristics and functions of different research institutions must be given the fullest play.

"All the same, the big aim must not be lost sight of, however remote the immediate field of work happens to be from that. The ultimate aim of all research should be some contribution to the improvement or invention of arms and in other respects to the strengthening of our fighting power. It should also help increase the production of vital materials.

"Another aspect of the matter is education. Important as are the training and fashioning of future scientists, the emergency times are such that in some cases those professors who are engaged in certain studies important for increasing the national fighting strength may have to suspend their teaching duties and to devote themselves to their research. In order to fill in the educational gap thus caused, the Education Ministry will take appropriate steps.

Draft Scheme Explained

"I wish to take this occasion to say a word on the Draft Scheme for Establishment of the Wartime Student Mobilization System which was adopted by the Cabinet on June 25.

"I feel quite reassured that the students of this country comprising 20,000,000 of the total population, are all burning with zeal to serve their country in every capacity they can. In view of the total war nature of the present conflict, politics, economy, culture and all other fields of national activity are being concentrated on the one aim of winning the war but the Government has arrived at the conclusion that the duties proper to students at all times are scholarship and training of the spirit. Thus it has hit upon a system in which these are combined with military training and labor service, so that when they graduate they will at once be able to take up the pen, rifle or plow with equal facility. Thus none of these aims must be overemphasized to the neglect of the others."

TOSON SHIMAZAKI:

LITERARY GIANT OF 3 ERAS

Unique Nature of Literary Works of Great Poet And Novelist of Modern Japan Assure Them Everlasting Popularity Among Japanese

Japan's literary world was bereft of one of its most celebrated figures when Toson Shimazaki, greatest poet and novelist of modern Japan, passed away last Sunday at the age of 71, ending a life rich in human experiences and still richer in literary achievements.

While the death of this great literary genius comes a great shock to cultural circles of Japan, the news of his demise is particularly saddening at the very moment when the Second Greater East Asia Literary Conference is just being opened in Tokyo. It is recalled in this connection that Toson Shimazaki was the chairman of the First Greater East Asia Literary Conference held in Tokyo last year; and many of the literary leaders who have assembled here again from various countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere had been eagerly looking forward to renew their homages to the illustrious leader.

Toson Shimazaki's life work, which has now been left to posterity as the literary legacy of the three ages of modern Japan, extending through the Meiji, Taisho, and Showa Eras, may in itself be considered as one consummated masterwork. This life work progressed from its juvenile beginnings to ever higher stages of perfection and maturity, seeking its ultimate conclusion in the last manuscript from the aged master's pen: the novel "The Eastern Gate" (Toho no Mon), a serial novel, appearing in the current issues of the "Chuo Koron" magazine, which he left unfinished.

From Poetry To Prose

Sized up in the various outward phases of its development, Toson Shimazaki's literary work progressed from poetry to prose; from the adaptation of the Japanese classics to the creation of a new Japanese literature; from an expression of his own self on to a conscious reflection of his closer and wider environment and eventually to a broad conception of the national character; and again, from neo-classic lyricism to impressionism, psychologism, naturalism, and on to a modern realism and idealism.

The environment of Toson's boyhood and the education he received in his younger years have had a great influence in determining his outlook on the world and thus in shaping his literary conceptions and in creating the unique position which he was to occupy in the literary history of Japan.

Born on February 17, 1872, in the village of Misaka, Chikuma district, Nagano Prefecture, Toson (whose real name was Haruki) was the son of the village headman, Masaki Shimazaki. We are reminded of Goethe when we learn of the careful and strict spiritual and intellectual education which Toson received from his father, a follower of the anti-feudalistic scholar Atsutane Hirata, whose teachings were to play an important part in some of Toson's later novels. Besides, as a small boy, Toson was initiated by his father in the writings of the great Chinese classics, especially the Confucian Analects. When only eight years old, Toson proceeded to Tokyo to pursue his studies later finishing the course of the Meiji Gakuin.

Beginnings of Career

In the beginnings of his literary career, Toson Shimazaki was associated with a group of young writers assembling around the poet Tokoku Kitamura, and who started to issue a literary periodical review, "Bungaku-Kai." But one year later, Tokoku Kitamura committed suicide, and probably the first larger publication undertaken by Toson Shimazaki was a collection which he edited of Tokoku's poems, published in 1896 to mark the first death anniversary.

The first of Toson's own publications was his collection of poems issued in 1897 under the title "Wakana-Shu" (Young Rape Blossoms). In the course of the next few years, more poems followed, including the collections of "Natsugusa" (Summer Herbs); and "Rakubai-Shu" (Fallen Plum Blossoms).

Already the very titles of these collections would appear to allude in their poetical names to the trend of classical Japanese poetry by which Toson Shimazaki was undoubtedly influenced in a very perceptible degree. Indeed, it has always been recognized that Toson Shimazaki has in his poems preserved the tradition of the great classical poets of ancient Japan, such as Basho, the foremost poet of the Tokugawa Era. Some literary critics have gone even so far as to say that it is the very spirit and tradition of the great "Manyoshu" collection which permeated Toson's poems.

Modern and Original

Yet, it would certainly be a mistake to say that Toson Shimazaki had onesidedly leaned to classical patterns. While in form and rhythm he has freely adopted some of the characteristics of the classical poetry, the contents of his poems, the expressiveness of their language and their melodical flow were surely modern and, moreover, original, and they have assured them lasting popularity among the Japanese people of all walks and classes. Inspite of the sublime artistry of the poetrical form, through their contents, which expressed the feelings of happiness and sorrow of the people of the present age (or of what was the "present age" at the time of Toson's writing), his poems have always been of a most immediate appeal to the people of modern Japan.

Many of Toson's poems have become immortal gems in the people's common literary treasure, and many musical composers of modern Japan have found inspiration in those poems for innumerable songs which have constantly been sung by young and old. One of the best known examples is the song "Yashi no mi" (The Coconut) which is today as popular as ever—and this, to be sure, not merely on account of the "timely" contents in the present age of Japan's South-consciousness.

This poem, so simple in its contents and so true and sincere in its feelings of longing and forlornness, was expressing the poet's most individual mood in the face of a very personal problem. And here again it is difficult to refrain from drawing a parallel with Goethe, whose most masterful and most popular poems were those created under the inspiration of very individual, even trifling motives.

Early Prose Works

With the turn of the century, but certainly not in any conscious relation with that very external change, Toson Shimazaki turned from poetry to prose. One of his first prose works was his collection od "Sketches on the Chikuma River," which he began writing when he became a private school teacher in the town of Komoro, in the prefecture of his birth. Short stories followed, and in 1905 appeared his first great novel, "Hakai" (Apostasy), dealing with a certain problematical aspect of contemporary Japanese society.

While the choice of this subject and the way in which Toson treated it has caused some critics to discern in his work definite influences from the school of Russian novelists represented by Dostojewski and Tolstoi, again it may be said that this novel reflects inherent characteristics of Japanese literature through Toson's individual style of writing. At any rate, the appearance of "Hakai" marked a new epoch in Japanese literature—as others of Toson's ensuing novels did again.

Among his best known novels of the ensuing years were "Haru" (Spring), appearing in 1907, and "Iye" (The House), published in 1910. Grave grievances in his family life overshadowed the next few years, and in 1913 Toson Shimazaki sought relief in a trip to France, spending three years in Paris where he wrote "A French Diary," "Peaceful Paris," and—after the outbreak of the world conflagration of 1914—"Paris and the War" and "Travels in France."

Greatest Master Work

After his return to Japan, Toson completed the novels "A New Life," and "The Tempest" a work discussing the problems and difficulties of the youth of the twentieth century, with Toson's own son forming the hero of the story. But considered as his greatest master work, written during a period of seven years, is the novel "Yoake-Mae" (Before Daybreak). His latest novel, "Toho no Mon" (The Eastern Gate), has been left uncompleted.

A critical appraisal of Toson as a novelist is given by Kei Moriyama, noted Japanese poet and literary critic, in a review of the novel "Yoake-Mae," which follows.

"Yoake-Mae is Toson Shimazaki's masterpiece, in which the author's personality and art have reached the last stage of maturity and perfection. With the days of the Meiji Restoration as its historical background, this novel describes a typical intellectual of that epoch-making time. For the main figure of his story, the author has, however, not picked any of those remarkable heroes of historical reality; around Hanzo, a rural intellectual coming from the author's own native village, he describes the life of the farmers and other common people against the background of nature and history.

Reveals Author's Traits

"This hero, Hanzo, is a portrait of the author's father, revealing at the same time some of the author's own traits. Hanzo is a believer of the anti-feudalistic ideology as expounded by Atsutane Hirata: he is an intellectual of a fanatic personality, that type which can never really achieve his aims in the field of actual politics. Into the description of this figure, the author has woven the expression of his really great love toward his father: he has also put in ideological conceptions revealing the trend of his own ideas: moreover, his, a realist's, pursuance of historical humanism is in evidence.

"And above all, in the plain and simple description of nature in the author's native place—description that is yet revealing deep and rich sentiments—one of the author's strongest features attains to its last culmination in this novel: an original feature that not only distinguishes it from all other works of contemporary Japanese literature, but probably makes it a work unique in world literature."

BRITISH MILITARY PARTY CONDUCTS TALKS IN U.S.

Delegates of Land, Sea and Air Forces Discuss Joint Offensives Against Japan

Domei

LISBON, August 24.—Parallel to the Quebec Conferences, a series of military talks were held by a British military mission in the United States with American military authorities on problems, concerning joint Anglo-American offensives against Japan, since their arrival in America last Saturday.

The purposes of the mission were described by a Washington dispatch to the Daily Telegram in gist as follows:

"The British military mission including representatives of the British land, sea and air forces was dispatched to Washington to confer with the United States military authorities on various problems directly concerning joint-offensives against Japan.

"After thoroughly inspecting the army and naval installations in the United States and minutely studying the experiences of the American forces in the Pacific war, the mission will proceed to the Pacific front and after exhaustive researches in this area will begin deliberations on the details of a decisive joint-strategy."

Our Struggles

(Continued from Page 4)

that the Pact would prove to be a precursor of the goal, to attain which the Congress had been striving. The terms of the Pact were briefly as follow:

Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress agreed:

1. To suspend the Civil-Disobedience Movement.

2. To participate in the deliberations of the forthcoming Round Table Conference for drafting a Constitution for India on the basis of (a) Federation; (b) Responsibility and (c) adjustments and safeguards that may be necessary in the interests of India.

3. To forego the demand for an investigation into the allegations of police atrocities in different parts of India.

2 BRITISH PLANES DOWNED

Make Force Landing When Hit by Swedish Anti-Aircraft Guns

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 24.—Two British planes were damaged and forced to land at a point in the southwestern district of Sweden when they were shot down by Swedish anti-aircraft batteries on the night of August 18, the Swedish War Ministry announced.

Seven men on one of the planes and two Canadians on the other were detained by the Swedish authorities, while all others landed on German territory by parachutes.

PUBLIC NOTICE

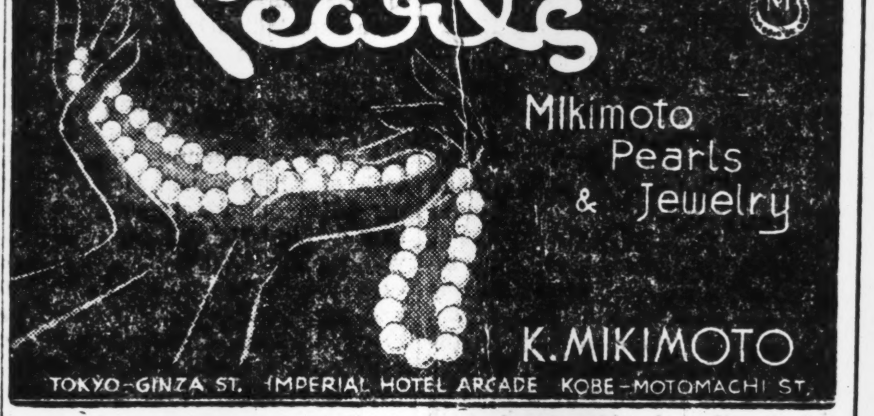
The undermentioned vessels, seized by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this public Notice.

YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

August 26th, 1943

Case No. (for 1942)	type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
49	Launch	Jagalat	British	Unknown	Unknown
50	Launch	Tonghiat	British	Unknown	Unknown
51	Launch	Skilaju	British	Unknown	Unknown
52	Launch	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
53	Launch	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
54	Tug-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
55	Launch	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
56	Cargo-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
57	Cargo-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
58	Cargo-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
59	Cargo-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
60	Cargo-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
61	Cargo-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
62	Cargo-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
63	Cargo-Boat	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
64	Launch	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
65	Launch	Srilata	British	Unknown	Unknown
66	Launch	O. K.	British	Unknown	Unknown
67	Launch	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
68	Launch	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
69	Launch	Unknown	British	Unknown	Unknown
70	Launch	Diamond	British	Unknown, but used by British forces	Unknown
71	Cargo-Boat	Lipis	British	Straits Steam Ship Co., Ltd. (British)	Unknown

No cargo on any of the above.



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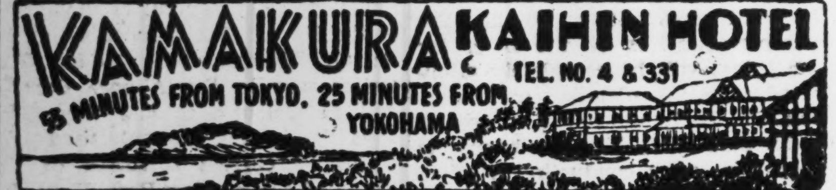

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1943

The Greater East Asia Literary Conference

The second meeting of the Greater East Asia Literary Conference, which opened in Tokyo yesterday, is of more than passing significance, as each of the representative men of letters of the different countries in this sphere there foregathered is destined to play a vital part in the literary and cultural renaissance of Greater East Asia through the activities of this organization.

Nine months have passed since the first meeting in Tokyo of this distinguished group of literati. In the interval epoch-making events have taken place in East Asia. The last vestiges of Anglo-American influence, which collapsed as a result of Japan's brilliant military successes, are being removed as the different countries in this sphere, having attained their independence and freedom of action, are rallying together under Japan's leadership to bring about that political, economic and cultural cooperation which is indispensable to the successful establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The years have ended in which America and Britain, fearing the check to their plans for world hegemony which would result from unification of the East Asiatic peoples in any sphere, particularly that of ideology, could adopt far-reaching measures to keep each country of the Orient isolated from its fellows culturally as well as divided politically.

With the restoration of independence and freedom to East Asia these dark oppressive occidental influences which attempted to drug the peoples of this region with an unassimilable alien culture, and dam the natural channels to free interchange between them in the world of literature and ideas, have been removed together with the political, military and economic domination which made them possible.

The civilizations of the Orient, particularly those of India and China, which at one time shed their light freely over the whole of Asia, are the most ancient in the world. They flourished in all their beauty long before civilization reached Greece or Rome, and already had age-old literary traditions at a time when the alphabet had not yet been introduced to Rome via the Orient when the whole of Europe was still overrun by illiterate savage tribes.

Now that the artificial barriers to the fertile intermingling of ideological currents in East Asia have been removed, and close ties of friendship harmoniously unite the different peoples of this region, between whom free and unimpeded communication has been definitely established, a glorious renaissance of Oriental literature and culture under the revivifying influence of new-found independence and the stimulating effects of the war may be confidently awaited.

The representative writers present at the Greater East Asia Conference are at the vanguard of this newly inaugurated movement to bring about that interplay of ideas and unity of ideals in the literature of East Asia, which will permit it to attain its apogee.

As Mr. Amau said at the opening meeting yesterday "The construction of a Greater East Asia and creation of a Greater East Asiatic literature are inseparably bound together." For this reason the greatest importance attaches to the present conference. It is indeed to be hoped that as a result of the present movement, to use Mr. Amau's apt words "there will come forth a great literature, founded upon a larger universal concept and possessing a superior technique," and that fullest advantage will be taken of the golden opportunity the present sweeping change in East Asia affords to transform into reality the vision of a revived and unified culture.

U.S. Admission of Japan's Impregnable Position

The brilliant results scored by the Japanese Forces in the South Pacific despite the enemy's desperate counter-offensives have been given pointed emphasis by the virtual flood of admissions recently coming from the anti-Axis camp, confessions that Japan's position in the Pacific remains impregnable.

One of these admissions was made by the Atlantic Monthly, influential American magazine, which heatedly defended the "Europe First" policy of the Anglo-Americans by pointing out the difficulties attending the fighting in the Pacific sector. The magazine editorially declared that the policy to concentrate on Europe was adopted at the Casablanca Conference because "we had been driven from every foothold in the Pacific. The last one, Burma, on which China had depended, was the hardest to retake." It continued: "Even if we had decided to defeat Japan first, there was no way of striking back in the Pacific without long preparation." The Atlantic Monthly concluded, "It is difficult to see any possibility of much improvement in this situation until there is more anti-Axis. . . agreement on the future of the Pacific."

Another, more recent, admission from the Anglo-American camp came from two high military experts attending the Quebec war conference, Captain Gordon Hutchins of the United States Navy, placed on the staff of Lieutenant-General Jacob Devers for the European theater of war, and Colonel Emmett O'Donnell. Both of these men expressed the opinion that Anglo-American air strength cannot be brought fully against the Japanese Forces in the Pacific until there has been much more progress toward victory in Europe. Colonel O'Donnell gave a hint as to the reason why the anti-Axis forces are finding so much difficulty in this sector when he pointed out that the American 8th and 10th Air Forces are seriously handicapped because "they're at the end of the supply line."

Still another admission from the enemy came from a rather unusual source: Chungking. In an interview with foreign correspondents, the Chungking military spokesman, General Pao Kai, ridiculed Anglo-American claims that Japan is suffering from "shortages" of steel, shipping and gasoline. He bluntly declared that Japan's present shipping facilities are more than enough to meet all demands, while sufficient steel and gasoline are being produced in the occupied territories and in Japan Proper to permit Japan to carry out one of the greatest armament programs in its history. The Chungking spokesman warned that there was entirely "too much wishful thinking" about Japan's industrial position. He further emphasized the fact that Japan possesses tremendous strategic advantages. Pointing to the map, he completed his admission by bemoaning the fact that the island-to-island advances in the Southwest Pacific were proving altogether too slow and costly.

While it is as true today as ever that words alone cannot win or decide wars, it is nevertheless vitally significant that the enemy camp has many spokesmen who agree that the Pacific fighting presents almost insuperable obstacles for the Anglo-Americans. These admissions are all the more noteworthy because they come from a camp of traditional boasters and fact-twisters. Despite the flood of propaganda about the day-to-day results supposedly attained by the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific, the fact remains that the Anglo-Americans are bitterly disappointed at the progress of their vaunted counter-operations. The losses they have suffered in moving a few short miles have been overwhelmingly out of proportion to the gains they have made, and they know it.

In declaring the other day that the Guadalcanal operations proved that the United States needs "Allied assistance" to defeat Japan, Walter Lippmann, well-known American commentator, virtually admitted that the Guadalcanal offensive was not worth the price which had to be paid, not worth the huge casualties, the losses in equipment, men and warcraft.

The United States is still being taught a costly lesson in the New Georgia area. This is amply evident in the confession of a recently captured American officer in that area who revealed that sixty per cent of the American forces that landed on New Georgia Island were put out of commission within fifty days of fighting. The officer, who belonged to the 43rd Division, disclosed that approximately one out of six who landed were killed or wounded, while a huge number dropped out of the fighting due to malaria and mental derangement. He admitted at the same time that the remaining American forces were in a difficult position, with reinforcements increasingly difficult to send.

The whole picture points to one fact: that Japan is solidly entrenched within an impregnable defense structure. It has every military and geographical advantage. Japan's supply lines are shorter, better protected. Its fighting forces are definitely superior in the kind of warfare demanded in the Southern Regions. It has the full support of the native inhabitants in every area in which its forces are stationed. With monopoly control over the world's supply of quinine, its forces have nothing to worry about the menace of malaria, which is taking a devastating toll of the anti-Axis forces. Its forces are imbued with the ideals for which they are fighting and fear no death, no hardship. Under such conditions the Anglo-Americans cannot but fail, however desperately they may strive against Japan.

ADVANTAGES OF ESTABLISHING REGIONAL ECONOMY REVEALED

Better Bargaining Power, Elimination of Exploitation And Competition Are Some of the Benefits of System

By JOSE P. LAUREL
(From the Philippine Review)

Part I

The term "regional economy" describes the system of economic organization of blocs of countries possessing certain affinities and adjacent to one another, a system which was rapidly taking form in Europe, in the American continents and in Asia when the present World War broke out in 1939. It may be said that the movement towards this system of economic organization in the 1930's constituted the outstanding phenomenon in the swiftly-changing world of the twentieth century.

As the machine age entered its third decade, revolutions in processes and techniques of production and distribution sweepingly transformed economic relations within each country and, as a consequence, economic relations among the Powers as well. To cite just one instance, the partial industrialization of many countries, including India, following the first World War, demoralized the export markets of the traditionally mercantile Powers and compelled these to resort to novel experiments in world economic organization.

Makeshift Policies Fail

When hitherto useful makeshifts like tariff walls no longer assured prosperity for the countries erecting them, other makeshifts such as most-favored-nation clauses, reciprocal trade treaties, scaling down of tariffs were tried only to be discarded and thrown into the whirlpool of military competition that arose precisely out of the colossal failure of Western governments to rehabilitate world economy. And when the Yen Bloc of Asia and the Blocked Currency System of Germany displayed formidable power in international trade, the long-drawn-out struggle between the Sterling and the Dollar Blocs practically ended in a truce with almost every member of these two rival blocs abandoning the Gold Standard, thereby causing further economic disorganization. Thus, the world which was plunged into the holocaust of the present World War was in the throes of fundamental economic changes.

Change, of course, had been inevitable. We live in a changing, not a static, world, and whether we will it or not progress takes its course. In its never-ending evolution through recurring cycles, mankind has ceaselessly longed and labored for the good and abundant life, yearning for happiness that is complete and permanent, but invariably contenting itself with the periodical conflicts which arise from the clash of forces at play in the pursuit of economic well-being. Standing on the vantage ground at the vertex of a great epoch, such as the present, Man is privileged to see, in varying perspectives, the immense panorama of that struggle, revealing to him the length and breadth of what he has traveled, and what he has built or even destroyed. This panorama is actually the history of human civilization written large.

War Inevitable

As long as Man must fight at every step in the evolution of his civilization, pax in terra homnibus bonae voluntatis will remain a sterile expression of hope and the millenium is not yet. Empires have risen and fallen on account of war; nations have appeared, flourished, declined, and disappeared as a result of war. War has been fought to eliminate war as a recurring phenomenon; and yet war still rages.

The nations have tried to find a formula for the abolition of war and the establishment of permanent universal peace, but due ultimately to the weakness of human nature, all such efforts have so far failed. The League of Nations, the limitation of armaments, the scheme of the balance of power, the international court of justice accomplished little or nothing. Pacts seeking to outlaw war would probably serve some purpose in the historical archives of museums but would bring no relief to suffering humanity. As long as peoples and nations are bent on dominating and exploiting other peoples, there will be war, and all that can be done now, it seems, is to ameliorate the conditions that lead to war.

The Axis Powers are fighting to overcome the chaos that characterized the pre-war world and to establish a New Order based on truth and justice and, more or less, on the natural distribution of the economic areas of the globe taking into consideration their native endowments in man power and resources. In East Asia, the purpose behind the wiping out of Anglo-Dutch-American domination and influence is to establish a Co-Prosperity Sphere among Oriental countries with Japan as the leader and the central unit.

The economic bloc formed by this sphere in Greater East Asia will be the counterpart of similar blocs in other areas of the globe. Previous to the outbreak of the present World War, there were already taking shape two or three other blocs, one in Europe under the leadership of the National Socialist Germany, another in the western hemisphere with the leadership of the United States of America, and what may be regarded as a third, the British Empire which, since the Ottawa Conference in 1932, had been attempting in vain to exist as a self-sufficient economic bloc. A fourth economic unit of the globe is the sprawling Soviet Union which, for practical purposes, may be regarded as a bloc in itself.

Advantages of Regionalism

What are the advantages of this division of the world into such big economic blocs?

First, experience of centuries has shown that economic interests of any two given countries are often conflicting and that economically weak countries have always had to yield to the demands of economically strong nations. Where there is absence of economic affinity, the conflicting interests come out in bolder relief. To do away with this perennial source of friction among nations trading individually with each other, and at the same time, to save economically weak peoples from exploitation by the strong, the leaders of the new economic reorientation would organize groups of countries possessing racial, cultural, and economic affinity, and geographical propinquity into blocs, each of which would take care of the economic interests of the members of the bloc or sphere. In this way, it is expected the interest of each country, no matter how small and weak economically, would be better protected than under the old system whereby each country had to deal individually with the rest of the world.

The regional economy system would give the member-countries in a bloc a collective bargaining power and rights not unlike those exercised and enjoyed by organized workers in industry. Instead of each country's having to deal individually with other countries, the bloc as a whole will trade with the other blocs. Under this system, of bloc trading, substantial mutual concessions would be possible and the benefits derivable therefrom would be adequate to assure the prosperity of the individual members of a bloc. For, of course, with the scientific organization of production and consumption within a bloc, this would be in a position to offer to other blocs much larger concessions, than any individual country can offer, and conversely, it would be able to demand substantial reciprocal concessions on the part of the other blocs than could an individual country. Fairer economic dealings among the blocs on the one hand, and among the members of the bloc on the other, would naturally be the rule.

Second Advantage

The second advantage of the system of regional economy is this: The worst evil of the old order which was the exploitative control of international finance over the destinies of small nations would be drastically minimized if not totally abolished. It was a well-known fact that under the old economic system the powerful countries which controlled the machinery of international finance dictated what products and how much were to be grown or raised in a small country regardless of what effects their production would have upon the internal economy and social conditions of that country. The Filipinos knows only two well how their national economy had been ruinously thrown off balance by the machinations of American finance which effectively compelled the Philippines to raise enormous quantities of export products, sugar, copra, coconut oil, hemp and leaf tobacco for the American market to the detriment of the production of food staples and other prime necessities which otherwise, would have given the people some measure of economic self-sufficiency. The concentration of capital and energy on the production of agricultural crops for export also effectively checked the industrialization of the country which was and is indispensable to any program designed to give the Philippines a balanced and stable economy.

The third advantage of bloc economy is the ample opportunity that it shall give to each member of the bloc, as well as the bloc as a whole, for the organization of production and distribution along rational, scientific and utilitarian lines. Wasteful competition among the member-countries of the bloc, for one thing, will be completely eliminated since the planning of production will be in the hands of central body that shall have authority to apportion, after conducting a scientific survey, the production of the commodities that shall be needed by the bloc whether for internal consumption or for export to other blocs. The needs of each member-country will be studied and taken into account in the planning of bloc production. It goes without saying that wasteful duplication of production whether of agricultural crops or of manufactured goods will be reduced to the minimum, and that exploitation of natural resources in each country will be systematic, economical and conservative.

(To Be Concluded)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter XI
The Delhi Pact and After (1931)

Towards the end of 1930 and the beginning of 1931, the atmosphere was once again favorable for an understanding between the Government and the Congress. In the first place, the Labor Party was in power and Captain Wedgwood-Benn was at the India Office. Secondly, Mahatma Gandhi by his very absence had exerted a great influence on the Round Table Conference. Talking and discussing with non-descripts and self-appointed leaders while the only representative party in India was engaged in bitter struggle with their Government, the British politicians had felt the unreality of the first Round Table Conference. Hence the determination of the Labor politicians to come to a compromise with the Congress, if only the latter would not ask for too much.

Thirdly, Lord Irwin was the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and he was far-sighted enough to realise that if an understanding was to be arrived at between the Government and the Congress, it was desirable to do so while the Mahatma was the leader of the latter body, for according to sane Britishers, "Gandhi was the best policeman the Britisher had in India". The third factor was undoubtedly the most important. If there had been an intransigent Viceroy at the helm of affairs in India, no understanding with the Congress would have been possible, however sympathetic might have been the attitude of Whitehall at the time.

Why Agreeable?

But why was Lord Irwin so agreeable to an understanding with the Congress? No doubt his vision was broader than that of the average British politician and he had an innate sense of fairness and justice, so characteristically lacking in the latter. The late Moulana Mohammed Ali had once described him as "that tall thin Christian." A true Christian he undoubtedly was. Nevertheless, Lord Irwin would never have been able to carry with him either the "steel frame" in India or Baldwin and the Conservative leaders in England, but for the serious developments in India.

Bombay, the gateway of India, was the storm center of the movement. The no-tax campaign was strong in Gujerat, the United Provinces and parts of Bengal. Throughout India the boycott of British goods was effective and civil disobedience in some form or other was going on in every province. In Bengal, terrorist activities had become a serious menace.

Last but not least, in the North-West Frontier Province, the situation was alarming—and the situation in that province was affecting seriously the attitude of the frontier tribes, who ordinarily are quite indifferent to political developments in India. Several of these tribes had told the British authorities that they would make peace with them if only the latter would release the naked fakir (meaning Mahatma Gandhi) and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (the leader of the Frontier Province) and concede Swaraj to India. Though the abdication of King Amanulla in Afghanistan had eased the situation there, by ushering in a Government more friendly to Great Britain, the Government had not forgotten how the Afghan king had taken advantage of their preoccupations in 1919 by declaring war on them and had succeeded in extracting a favorable treaty. The Government were therefore feeling uneasy over the attitude adopted by the frontier tribes towards the developments in India.

Gandhi Released

On the day that the Prime Minister, Ramsay Macdonald, delivered his closing speech at the Round Table Conference, the Viceroy made a public appeal for the cooperation of the Congress in his address before the Indian Legislative Assembly. Within a week of this appeal, Mahatma Gandhi and the other members of the Working Committee were unconditionally released in order to give them an opportunity to consider the Premier's statement at the Round Table Conference. The Premier, after referring to the offer of responsibility with Federation and Safeguards had ended with the following words: "Finally I hope and I trust and I pray that by our labors together, India will come to possess the only thing which she now lacks to give her the status of a Dominion amongst the British Commonwealth of Nations—what she now lacks for that—the responsibilities and the cares, the burdens and difficulties, but the pride and the honor of responsible government." The Indian Liberal leaders who were on their way to India, sent a cablegram requesting Mahatma Gandhi not to come to a final decision about the Government's offer without giving them a hearing and they were evidently afraid that the Working Committee would summarily reject the Premier's offer. Their apprehension was not unfounded.

The members of the Working Committee, soon after their release, met at Allahabad, where Pandit Motilal Nehru was lying seriously ill. The first reactions to the offer were anything but favorable. On February 6, the Liberal leaders, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and V. S. Sastri and M. R. Jayakar arrived and proceeded straight to Allahabad. Pandit Motilal Nehru, in spite of his failing health, had taken up a strong attitude, but the Liberal leaders persuaded the Mahatma not to reject finally the offer without having a talk with the Viceroy. Allahabad, at that time, was full of peacemakers and sensation-mongers, some of whom had no other business but to carry tales from one side to the other. On February 14, the Mahatma applied for an interview with Lord Irwin and then proceeded to Delhi to meet him. Most of the members of the Working Committee accompanied him but Pandit Motilal Nehru could not, as he was too ill. This was a great misfortune.

Anxious for Settlement

At Delhi, the Mahatma was surrounded by wealthy aristocrats and by politicians who were dying for a settlement and on the side of the Working Committee there was no one with sufficient personality who could force his views on the Mahatma. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who could have done so, failed on this occasion and as for the other members of the Working Committee, most, if not all, of them were more anxious for a settlement than the Mahatma himself. The negotiations between the Viceroy and the Mahatma dragged on from day to day and the Mahatma kept the Working Committee informed of all developments.

On March 4, the negotiations came to an end and when the Mahatma put before the Working Committee the terms of the Pact, he made it quite clear that he would not proceed one step further without their unanimous support. At this juncture the responsibility of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was great. Besides being the President of the Congress, he was the only member of the Working Committee who could be expected to understand and advocate the Left-Wing point of view and his refusal would have been sufficient to prevent the final acceptance of the Pact by the Mahatma and the Working Committee. Unfortunately he gave in and so the Pact was approved by the Working Committee and the next day, March 5, the Mahatma and Lord Irwin put their signatures to it. When the publication of the Pact created an uproar in the country, Pandit Jawaharlal came out with the statement that he did not approve of some of the terms of the Pact—but as an obedient soldier he had to submit to the leader.

Lengthy Document

The Pact—called the Delhi Pact or the Gandhi-Irwin Pact—was published the next morning in all the papers. It was a lengthy document and from the Congress point of view the drafting was faulty, because it did not give the impression that the Congress had scored a victory. The perusal of the terms of the Pact had a dampening effect on all "Congressite" readers. The writer was in the Alipore Central Jail in Calcutta at the time. For days the papers had published substantially correct forecasts of the terms of the coming Pact. Even the blind followers of the Mahatma, when they read the forecasts, invariably remarked that it was unthinkable that the terms could be agreed to. Nevertheless, what was unthinkable came to be actual. The Mahatma was not blind to the realities of the situation, and in a press statement issued simultaneously with the Pact, he stressed the point that the settlement did not imply a victory for either party and that he would strain every nerve to make final what was provisional, so

(Continued on Page 3)

VARIOUS IMPROVEMENTS IN WAR ARMS DISCUSSED

Better High-Angle Guns Capable Of Being Produced

By TAKEO SHOJI
(From the Taiheiyo)

War necessitates new arms with which to stun the enemy. The axiom "Surprise attack is the royal road to victory" is applicable with equal truth to the disposition of troops and the employment of war arms.

It is well-nigh impossible to turn out overnight a startling new war arm with sufficient strength to deal a fatal blow to the enemy. For one thing, there is a limit to human intellect. For another, a weapon of war has to be very scientifically made and requires many parts and accessories. Take aircraft for illustration. An airplane, to be efficient, must be built of good material and must have a good engine, good fuel. Fifty years have had to pass before aircraft, at present the most highly developed war-craft, has attained the present degree of efficiency. Firearms are said to have a history of anything from 700 to 1,000 years.

If, on the other hand the term "new weapon is not to be interpreted to apply exclusively to something entirely new, then one is justified in saying that many new weapon have made their debut in the current war. I refer to the improvements made in war arms that have already been in existence.

The most notable of them are mechanized guns. Formerly, artillery guns of calibers of 15 centimeters up, because of their lack of mobility, were not classed as field artillery guns. Today 40-centimeter and even 50-centimeter artillery guns are in use in field operations. This, however, is due entirely to the development in general mechanization and not to an improvement in artillery guns themselves.

Mass Production of Arms

In extensive use today are guns which are easy of mass production. For instance, the Soviet Union equips first-line units with a lot of big calibre trench mortars to make up for deficiency in artillery strength. This attests to one phase of modern war. The development in aircraft, the use of big calibre guns and the advancement in various observation and survey apparatuses—these, of necessity, expand the war front and cause heavy attrition, which must needs be replenished by mass production of arms. Not one elaborate gun, but 100 less elaborate guns are needed in modern warfare.

Another remarkably improved war-weapon is the high-angle gun. In the past, anti-aircraft gunfire was never known to hit. In the last European war, only one out of every 10,000 anti-aircraft shells was supposed to hit. A hit was considered something miraculous. Today one out of every 100 shell hits without fail.

Such accuracy is made possible by the introduction of two instruments; first, the super-short-wave locator and second, the target-finder. The former is capable of detecting enemy craft flying at a distance several score times the distance within the audition of audiphones of the past. The latter enables attack with a minimum of error.

These two instruments can be used against submarines, too. The emergence of electric weapons, of this kind is a feature of the current war, and it is only to be expected that more and more inventions will spring up in this particular field.

Better Guns Possible

Another thing that attracts attention is the enlargement of anti-aircraft gun caliber. Formerly, high-angle guns were mostly of a 7-centimeter calibre with a ceiling of 7,000 or 8,000 meters. With aircraft now capable of attaining a higher altitude, XX, XX and even XX centimeter calibre anti-aircraft guns are expected to be turned out.

Turning to tanks, it is found that, to cope with the advancement in anti-tank guns, tanks have had to be more heavily armored and mounted with bigger guns. Thus have super-heavy tanks been born. And there is every likelihood that we shall see still heavier tanks, although there is a limit to weight and the emergence of a tank as heavy as a warship is inconceivable in the immediate future.

What new land weapons will be invented in the future? It is difficult to form a definite idea. Rockets may be a possibility. They are extremely light-weight firearms and easy of mass-production, for gun-barrels can be completely done away with. In fact, no other firearms will be easier of mass-production, for the only thing will be to manufacture shells.

Electric weapons will make rapid strides. While the much talked about death-ray is unthinkable, at least at present, we shall see various observation and survey apparatuses as well as communication devices far more accurate and yet far easier to use than what we now have. They will double or even treble the destructive power of missiles.

Build Greater East Asia We Will, With Fiery Spirit And Iron Will

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Action Spells Construction, Enemy Action Spells Self-Destruction

No. 15,955 TOKYO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1943 [illegible] Price 8 Sen

2nd Internee Exchange Agreed By Japan, U.S. During October

Marmagoa in Portuguese India Chosen Locale of Interchange--1,500 Nationals Of Each Nation Affected by Agreement

The Foreign Office issued a statement regarding the second exchange of interned nationals between Japan and the United States, at 11:30 a.m. this morning. Negotiations having been successfully concluded, Japanese diplomats in Chile and a portion of the Japanese nationals detained in the American countries will be exchanged with officials of the United States and Chile and a portion of American nationals now being detained in various parts of East Asia. The statement follows, in full:

"With regard to the second exchange between Japan and the American countries, negotiations have been carried on through the good offices of the Governments of Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Portugal, protecting the interests of the countries concerned, since the first exchange operation was carried out. The negotiations have made satisfactory progress and realization of the second exchange is to be expected in the near future. Those who will be affected are all the Japanese officials in Chile and a part of the Japanese subjects residing in the American countries totalling about 1,500 on one hand and the officials of the United States and Chile and a part of the American nationals residing in Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Hongkong, Thailand, French Indo-China and the Philippines, some 1,500, on the other. The exchange will take place at port Mormugao, Goa, Portuguese territory in India, through the good offices of the Government of Portugal.

"The Japanese exchange ship, the TEIA MARU, will sail from Japan for Mormugao about the middle of September, while the American exchange vessel, Swedish M. S. Gripsholm, will sail from an American port for her destination about the beginning of September. The exchange is expected to take place at Mormugao about the middle of October.

"Further, with regard to the second exchange of Japanese and British subjects, the Japanese Government are carrying on negotiations with the British Government through the protecting powers."

Welles Issues Statement

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—Respecting the exchange of Japanese and United States citizens, detained in the respective countries, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles issued the following statement:

"Negotiations for the exchange of those detained in Japan and the United States are smoothly progressing, and the right of safe-conduct of the steamer Gripsholm will be shortly obtained from the Japanese Government and its allies. The exchange of the Japanese and Americans will be made at Marmagoa, Portuguese territory, India, in the middle of October."

Chile Japanese Leaving

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—Japanese diplomats and residents in Chile will leave within a few days on the Argentine ship Rio de La Plata for Buenos Aires to board the exchange steamer Gripsholm for Goa, announced the Chilean Government today, according to reports from Santiago.

In News Spotlight

Roosevelt 'Soft-Soaps' Canadians With Empty Phrases at Ottawa

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—President Roosevelt arrived in Ottawa today from Quebec, and at 1 p.m. spoke before the Canadian Parliament, according to Quebec reports.

His speech, as usual was on the so-called four freedoms and attack on totalitarianism. It was nothing but a childish attempt to please the Canadians.

"Five years ago I visited Canada and was conferred an honorary degree by the Queen's University," President Roosevelt said. "That was one year before the advance of German troops into Poland, and three years before the attack on Pearl Harbor. At that time I said that conflicts outside America would not cause any concern to the people of the American Continent or bring them any harm. But whether the people of the American Continent like it or not, the vast war material resources and commercial power of the Continent have become a great factor necessary for the peace of the world."

President Roosevelt purposely refrained from touching upon the warlike action of the United States against Germany and Italy since the opening of the European war, and also the economic war he had started against Japan by freezing Japanese assets and prohibiting exports.

"The present war was forced upon the United States by invaders," he said, and then he loudly announced the regaining of Attu and Kiska.

Respecting the Quebec conference, he said that delegates from the three countries had talked as friends, partners or members of one family. He did not say a word about the absence of the Soviet delegate from the so-called family conference. Neither did he reveal the results of the Quebec conference.

Lease-Lend Aid Bared

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—America's aid extended to foreign countries in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act during the period from the promulgation of the Act up to the end of July, this year, totals $14,000,000,000, half of which was in arms and ammunition, according to the 11th report sent to Congress by President Roosevelt today, Washington reports.

Aid to the Soviet Union up to June 30 totaled $2,444,000,000 and in July also, it reached an enormous sum, the report revealed. The Lease-Lend to Moscow for August will further increase, making the highest monthly record.

The British mainland had received a total of $4,458,000,000 up to the end of June, the report disclosed, adding that the American Lease-Lend has been increasing by the month and in June, the monthly total exceeded $1,000,000,000 for the first time.

The total of arms, foodstuffs and other provisions supplied to foreign countries in accordance with the Lease-Lend Act is about 12 per cent of America's production.

In making the same report, President Roosevelt is reported to have made the following bombastic remarks:

"The longer the war continues, the stronger becomes the fighting potentiality of the anti-Axis countries. We will devote all we have in order to crush the Axis countries. Anti-Axis forces are now dealing heavy blows to the enemy and these attacks will be intensified till final, complete victory is achieved. What we aim at are the political freedom of respective peoples and economic security. These are the great two objectives formulated in the Atlantic Charter."

Press Comments

Thursday, August 26
ASAHI—Anti-Axis Indecision
MAINICHI—Enemy Plans

Anti-Axis Indecision

ASAHI—Whether the United States and Britain will concentrate on their counter-offensive on Japan, or take to an Italo-Balkan campaign, or form their "third front" against Germany by air as a result of the Quebec conference, is a matter which we may well leave to their strategists and propagandists. We have only to wait and give them the sort of welcome they will appreciate.

It is suggestive that the Anglo-American joint statement emphasized the necessity of maintaining a comprehensive unity in regard to the aims and methods of their armies, navies and air forces, because we can discern in this the fact that such unity had been lacking whether between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union or within the Anglo-American camp itself. The statement also betrays the serious indecision in the enemy camp which is making them resort to ambiguous terms which might be construed as meaning either that they have modified their Casablanca formula or that they have not.

Whether they are to continue their Europe-first policy or to turn to a Pacific-first policy ought to have been settled at the Washington conference in May. The Soviet demand for the formation of a second front has also been a long-pending question. They have taken up anew questions we have supposed already perfectly clear and settled, because, no doubt, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have come to serious disagreement on the Italo-Balkan campaign issue. The dissension is not between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union alone. It is fully to be imagined that the People's Fronts of the United States and Britain have come to demand recognition of their claims by their Governments in connection with the Italian issue. The internal political questions within the Anglo-American camp are increasing the difficulties and complexity of the relations between the camp and the Soviet Union.

The war leaders of the United States and Britain are taking the line of least resistance and are endeavoring to take steps that would assure their ultimate survival. We see in their methods their covert intention of using the Soviet Union as their mercenary. But the fact is that the greater the contribution the Soviet Union makes to the joint front the greater must become the voice of the People's Fronts of the United States and Britain. The root of trouble for these two countries lies in the fact that they were able to suppress the anti-war factions and attain unity for the first time when the Reich-Soviet War broke out. What the People's Front understands as Democracy and demands that the Government observe it does not tally with the aggressive ideas of the Anglo-American war leaders.

They may be able to satisfy American public opinion to some extent by crying about a counter-offensive on Japan, because its chief concern is the Pacific. By pointing out the difficulties of landing on Western Europe and strengthening the bombing of Germany they may be able to soothe British public opinion in some degree, because it is insisting on a Europe-first policy. But these make-shift devices would not settle the more fundamental issues involved in the Anglo-American relations with the Soviet Union or their relations with the People's Fronts of their own countries. So long as they see profit in sleeping in the same bed the anti-Axis camp may not collapse from within but so long as they are dreaming different dreams their antagonism will not be dispelled.

At any rate, we must expect the American counter-offensive to intensify, whether for inciting Chungking, stilling the insistent clamor at home, disturbing the Chinese seaboard, or for cutting the arteries of Greater East Asia. For one thing it is opportune, because it would prove what effects the Rooseveltian adventure will have on the presidential election next year.

Enemy Plans

MAINICHI—The Quebec conference ended on August 24 and Roosevelt and Churchill issued a joint statement, summarizing the results of the two week discussions since Churchill arrived in Canada on August 10. We find nothing unexpected in the statement. Taking the pompous line that the decisions reached at the conference cannot so lightly be published as that would not be to the advantage of the fighting forces, the statement says that the counter-offensive on Japan was the chief subject of discussion. We don't have to go to any enemy statement to find out what their war plans are. We had already studied both offensive and defensive plans from every conceivable angle and have made adequate provisions against any contingency. Whether the enemy should act according to the statement or make moves care-

(Continued on Page 2)

P.I. BODIES BUSY IN PREPARATION OF ORGANIC LAW

Early Approval Seen As Study Pushed-- Home Stretch Reached

Domei

MANILA, August 25.—Early approval of the Philippines draft Constitution is seen likely following the series of meetings held by the Drafting Committee and as well as the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence since 9 a.m. today.

The Drafting Committee convened at the Malacanan Palace this morning to discuss the latest amendments to the document after which they proceeded to the residence of Manuel Roxas, a member of the Preparatory Commission. The conferees then went to the Manila Hotel for the third sitting day in order to submit the revised draft to the plenary session of all members of the Preparatory Commission.

The members discussed the organic law as luncheon was served and finally adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Although no announcement was made, it is understood that many outstanding problems have been solved. Judge Proceso Sebastian, executive secretary of the Preparatory Commission, is now coordinating the amendments taken up at today's meeting with a view to incorporating them in the draft constitution which will be submitted for final consideration.

Dr. Jose Laurel presided over today's activities as the pace of the discussions increased and the momentous labors reached the home stretch.

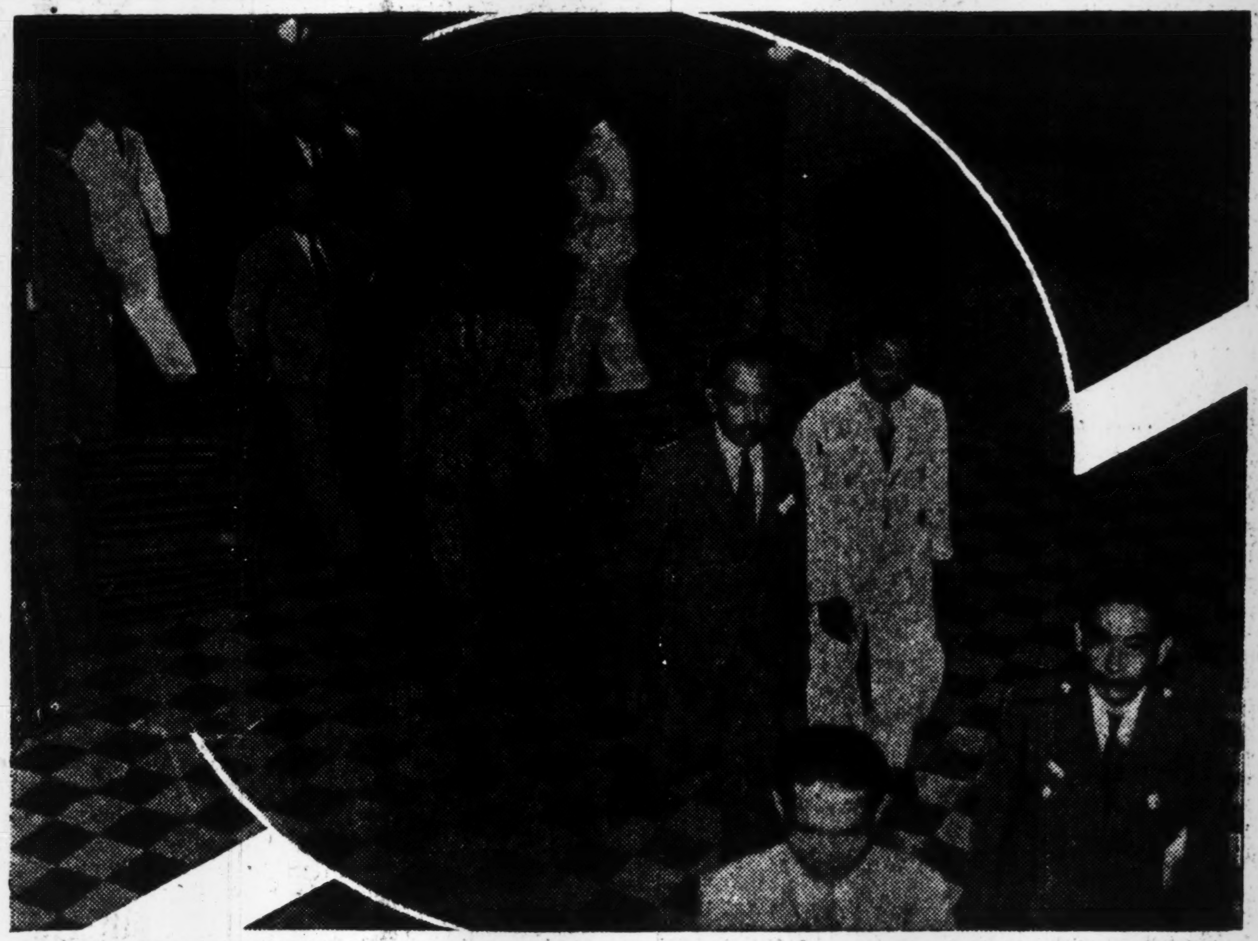
Preparations Speeded

Preparations for independence of the Philippines are rapidly nearing completion, according to a Manila dispatch to the Mainichi on Wednesday.

Since its first assembly on June 23, the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee has held five committee meetings while respective sub-committees have continued earnest discussions.

The plenary committee meeting

(Continued on Page 2)



FIRST-HAND OBSERVATION of the various activities in wartime Japan is the aim of the Thai Military Mission which arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday afternoon. Led by Thai Vice-Minister of Defense and Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army, Lieutenant-General Pichit Krieng Sakpichit, the mission will start its official program with a call on General Hideki Tojo today. Formal visits to the War and Navy Ministers will follow. Concluding their round, the Thai military delegation will visit Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu. In the evening, a dinner in their honor will be given by Captain C. P. Saeng Chuto, the Naval Attache of the Royal Thai Embassy in Tokyo. **Shown above are a part of the 13 members of the party as they were caught by the cameraman at the Imperial Hotel prior to the banquet tendered them by the Thai Embassy on Tuesday.**

PEKING EMBASSY OFFICE IS ADDRESSED BY AOKI

Minister Also Calls On Naval Attache

Domei

PEKING, August 25.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who arrived here two days ago, addressed officials of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office this morning.

His address was followed by a report on local conditions in the districts under the jurisdiction of the Peking Embassy office by Major-General Kiyonobu Shiozawa, Japanese Minister stationed here.

Minister Aoki and his suite also called at the office of the Japanese Naval Attache with whom he conferred on various subjects.

Filipinos to Be Told New Role in E. Asia

Domei

MANILA, August 23.—With the Philippines nearing their cherished goal of independence within a few months the Bureau of Information and Public Order of the Department of Interior will dispatch a corps of public speakers to tour all over the Philippines. It is understood the speakers will go to the remotest Barrios to give the people accurate information on the role of the new Philippines in the Greater East Asia War as well as to clarify even further the claims and ideals of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The speakers enlisted by the Information Bureau are said to be well-known among the masses, nearly all of them having taken part in past public activities.

ITALIANS BLAST BIG DESTROYER

Also Hit 2 Transports In Mediterranean Raid; Luftwaffe Also Busy

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, August 25.—In the Mediterranean war area, Italo-German air units continued to take heavy toll of enemy shipping.

According to an Italian communique, units of the Italian air force attacked an enemy convoy strongly protected by naval units, torpedoing and setting on fire a large destroyer and heavily damaging two transports of 15,000 tons.

The transports were so badly hit that their loss can be reckoned with, while the destroyer, hit amidships, was soon enveloped in flames and smoke.

Meanwhile, off the coast of Sicily, fast German fighters scored hits on a medium sized enemy transport during a daylight attack off Augusta.

(Continued on Page 2)

New U.S. Mine Wage Pact Rejected by Labor Board

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—United States War Labor Board has rejected the new wage agreement drawn up by the Coal Miners' Union and the Mine Owners' Federation of Illinois, by a vote of eight against four.

This wage agreement was the first of its kind to be drawn up between miners and mine owners following the general strike in the eastern coal fields, when the demands of the miners had been partially granted.

Meanwhile the rejection of the new agreement was opposed by four representatives from the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization. Moreover John Lewis representing the United Mine Workers of America is also strongly opposed to the War Labor Board's decision.

Amau to Meet Scribes

President Eiji Amau of the Board of Information will meet local foreign correspondents in an interview at 11:30 a.m. on Monday, August 30, at the press conference room in the Board of Information.

914 Planes, 48 Vessels Lost by S. Pacific Foe

Composite war achievements of the Japanese Forces in the Southwest Pacific since August 14, including announcements by the Imperial Headquarters and those ascertained at the front line bases, are summed up as follows by Domei:

Enemy transport fleet, protected by a powerful navy squadron, approached Vela Lavella Island on the morning of August 15 from the direction of Guadalcanal. At early dawn, Japanese Navy Air Units swooped down in five successive counter-attacks on the enemy fleet, dealing a severe blow to the foe at the outset by sinking or damaging three cruisers, three destroyers and seven transports.

On the night of August 17, a Japanese destroyer squadron encountered a large enemy fleet at the entrance of Vela Bay and sank one destroyer and heavily damaged two others.

On August 18, five waves of Japanese Air Units in day and night attacks, fiercely bombed the enemy landing area near Bilao. In this offensive, two large type cruisers were heavily damaged and set on fire and four enemy planes shot down.

Late on the night of August 19, enemy naval forces attempted to penetrate into Vela Bay but were repelled by Japanese land batteries.

On August 21, a large formation of Japanese fighter and bomber planes attacked an enemy fleet in the direction of Bilao and scored brilliant results shooting down 14 enemy fighters and sinking or heavily damaging five transports.

As can be seen from the foregoing, the outstanding enemy toll ascertained up to the present include three cruisers, eight destroyers and 12 transports, or a total of 12 ships, sunk or severely damaged.

War Results in the Solomons since June 30.

	Imperial Headquarters Announcements			Reports from Front Line Bases			
	Sunk	Damaged	Total	Sunk	Damaged	Total	Grand Total
Cruisers	9	4	13	—	—	—	13
Destroyers	10	3	13	1	5	6	19
Special Service Ships	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Warships of Unknown Types	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Torpedo Boats	2	1	3	7	—	7	10
Transports	31	10	41	3	4	7	48
	Shot down	Damaged	Total	Shot down	Damaged	Total	Grand Total
Planes	403	—	403	433	78	511	914

British Supplies Dwindle

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Britain's supply shortage is becoming more and more aggravated as the war drags on, according to London dispatches. The Daily Express, today, gives a picture of recent supply shortages as follows:

"In bad weather the number of children absent from schools increases appallingly. This is due to lack of rain-proof clothing, especially waterproof shoes. One mother bought a pair of shoes for her child at 12 shillings and six pence, but they only lasted for about three weeks. It is almost impossible to have shoes repaired at present. Moreover, cotton goods can now be bought only at occasional auctions, and at exorbitant prices."

Bevin Wants Coal Miners

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 25.—British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin announced today that registered laborers who volunteer to work in coal mines will be exempted from military service, according to London reports. This step was taken to secure coal miners in view of the acute coal shortage in England.

To Discuss Sicilian Aid

Domei

ROME, August 24.—Relief measures for Sicilians will be discussed on Thursday at the official residence of the President of the Italian Senate where Italian Senators from Sicily will convene for deliberations.

NEWS BRIEFS

Pacific Offensive Near

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill is reported to have conferred with Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King regarding use of Canada's North Pacific base, according to Quebec dispatches of the New York Times. Furthermore, the Quebec correspondent of the Observer reports that several British capital ships are already in the Pacific and that the anti-Axis plan to launch a large-scale offensive of both naval and air forces against Japan's main line of defense is likely in the near future.

Argentine Reply Drafted

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—A reply was drafted today by the Argentine Government to the United States and British Governments regarding prohibition of entrance to Axis political refugees, and approved by President Pedro Ramirez. The answer is expected to be submitted to the British and American Governments when other neutral countries are ready to reply on the question.

Enemy Reply on 'Open City'

Domei

ZURICH, August 25.—The British and United States Governments have replied to the Vatican that "on principle" they have no objection to making Rome an "open city," according to Rome reports to the Basler Nachrichten.

Cape Verde Defense Pushed

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The Portugese Government has decided to strengthen its defenses on Cape Verde Islands. Infantry and anti-aircraft corps left Lisbon yesterday for the islands.

HOARE EN ROUTE HOME AFTER SEEING FRANCO

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—British Ambassador to Madrid Samuel Hoare, left for this port yesterday after an important conference with General Franco, and it is reported that after spending half a day here in conferring with the British Ambassador he will immediately leave for England by air.

Before leaving Madrid, Ambassador Hoare told newspapermen that he was returning to England for political reasons and also for a brief rest. He also said that upon submitting his report to Prime Minister Churchill, he will stop at a friend's house in the country.

In the United States and England, report is circulating that Hoare will be given an important post in the British Government upon his return to London.

Questioned by newspapermen if he was returning to Madrid again, he replied; "There is a rumor that I will not return, but I am hoping to work again at Madrid where I have so many good friends."

Regarding the reasons for his trip he said: "A conference of British Ambassadors and Ministers in Europe is to be held at London to study the European situation and exchange views, and I am attending it."

Canberra Gov't Wins Polls

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The recent general elections in Australia resulted in the overwhelming victory of the Labor Party which is holding the reins of Government.

As the counting of votes at noon today promises the election of two more Labor Party candidates, the final result is expected to be that the Labor party will have 48 seats in the House of Representatives while the United Australia Party will have 13 seats, the Country Party 7 and independent 1.

U.S. MEET SEEN OF FOE LEADERS

Roosevelt, Churchill May Hold Another 'Political Conference'

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 25.—Prime Minister Churchill may hold another "political conference" with President Roosevelt at Washington in a few days, according to well-informed quarters.

In this connection, British Information Minister, Brendan Bracken, is reported to have declared to the press that Churchill is expected to make an important speech before he leaves Canada. "I am intending to visit New York and Washington next week to confer with American authorities," he said.

Queried if Churchill was also leaving for Washington, Bracken replied that the Prime Minister's moves were being kept secret.

It is understood that Churchill will remain in Canada to await Kremlin's opinion on decisions made at the Quebec Conference as well as its reply to Anglo-American queries regarding the recall of Ambassador Maxim Litvinov from Washington.

Whether Churchill will again visit Washington or not will most probably depend on the nature of the notification to be sent by the Soviet Union.

Churchill to Broadcast

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—The Canadian Government announced today that Prime Minister Churchill will broadcast on the recent Quebec Conference from the Quebec Broadcasting Station, Friday afternoon, according to reports from Quebec.

Leaders Talk to Press

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, August 25.—Roosevelt and Churchill, yesterday, immediately after the conclusion of their conversations the same day, gave an interview to 200 newspaper correspondents gathered at Quebec from various foreign countries and the brief remarks the two made on the occasion are being more seriously regarded by well-informed observers than is their joint statement, according to a Quebec dispatch reaching here.

Churchill, at the meeting, spoke about "a decisive decision" that had been reached and said, "I hope this will lead to a great forward step."

Thus, Churchill went a step further than the contents of the communique which had been carefully prepared and issued. However, with regard to strategy in the Pacific, he was extremely reserved.

Judging from the contents of the communique, it seems that America and Britain are expecting a short term war. But Churchill stated they are also making full preparations for protracted hostilities.

Roosevelt, on the other hand, said that at the Quebec parley just concluded, discussions were chiefly on strategic plans for the Pacific and that, therefore, there was no need to invite the Soviet Union.

This statement by Roosevelt is being very seriously regarded, inasmuch as it is considered to have brought to the fore the political importance of the strategic plans for the Pacific.

However, well-informed observers at Quebec regard the Pacific strategy as constituting only one of the topics for discussion and do not see how the plan could have been the most important subject.

Further, the fact that T.V. Soong participated in the parley only a day before its conclusion is viewed as indicating that not much importance was attached to the Pacific war situation.

Difficulties Foreseen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—There are strong observations that the Quebec parley discussed positive moves to be made in the conduct of Pacific operations, but regarding this phase of the problem the United States War Department announced today stated as follows, stressing the remoteness of successful prosecution of the war against Japan, according to a Washington dispatch.

"There still remain in the midst of the Pacific Ocean many Japanese-occupied areas untouched by our forces. On the other hand, ahead of the anti-Axis counter-offensive operations lies strategically important Burma. The rainy season in that area will be over by the end of September. Until the Chiang aid route through Burma is reopened, we can't say we have gained the required war result in the same area. So long as the Burma Road is left unopened, we cannot carry out effective operations against Japan with China as the base for the operations.

"The determining factor in conducting Burma operations, in the final analysis, can be reduced to the problem of shipping, and, in this respect, we shall find that the coming Burma operations will have an important relation with the operations in other war areas."

Soaring Prices Aggravating Woes As Chungking Price Control Fails

The abnormal and excessive rise in commodity prices has beset the lives of Chungking inhabitants with untold difficulties, as disclosed in the August 3 issue of the Chinese Communist organ, Hsinhua, which further exposes the utter failure of Chungking's price control policy, according to a Peking dispatch to the Asahi.

"The price of eight kilograms of rice is 189 yuan in Chungking, 260 yuan in Chengtu, 200 yuan in Kunming and 320 yuan in Sian," says the paper, "The index of living cost had risen 50 times in Chungking and 47 times in Chengtu in November of last year over the later half of 1937. At present it is 122 times in Chungking and 193 times in Chengtu.

"On July 15, professors from the economics departments of the various universities were summoned by the authorities to Chungking and the price control policy subjected to detailed scrutiny. As the result, changes were made in the price control policy and notices sent out that the revised law would be put in force immediately. Aside from this, bodies were organized in various districts to make investigations and studies. Slogans exhorting adherence to fixed prices were displayed at store entrances, while propaganda corps vociferously paraded through the streets.

"However, the price control enforcement is an absolute failure. Goods have gradually disappeared from the market. Pork, sugar, towel, soap, toothpaste and so forth have completely vanished. In Hengyang 170 dry goods stores have closed.

"Thus, the authorities in the various districts, forever pursued by the actual rise of commodity prices in black market dealings, are obliged to pull up fixed prices in rapid succession. The papers daily carry stories exposing black market dealings and the skyrocketing of prices. Chungking's price control policy has completely failed to peg prices with the result that the difficulty of livelihood for the populace has increased manyfold."

AXIS SMASHES SOVIET DRIVES

Red Army Formations In Mius Area Cut Off And Given Deadly Blow

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Fierce battles raged with undiminished intensity on the Eastern Front as German forces repulsed all powerful Soviet tank attacks against German positions on the Mius River and in the Isyum, Kharkov and southern Shisdra sectors, according to a German communique.

The announcement revealed that the Soviets paid dearly in heavy losses during these attacks, adding that in one sector alone one Reich army corps destroyed 116 Soviet tanks.

Strong German bomber and Stuka formations, in cooperation with land forces, blasted deployments of Soviet tanks and infantry, while during the night, vital Red Army supply lines and troop encampments were bombed.

A total of 263 tanks and 95 planes, mostly composed of fighters, were lost by the Soviets during yesterday's fighting, the communique added.

In the Mius sector, Soviet formations were reportedly cut off from their rear lines and were completely annihilated by the German forces, according to information from Berlin, which added that Soviet attempts to make a breakthrough north of the road leading from Bryansk to Orel were frustrated, involving enormous Soviet losses.

Cooperate in Action

In addition to bomber and dive-bombers, anti-tank formations and Rumanian warplanes are successfully operating in fierce battles in the Mius and Isyum sectors information from Berlin further revealed.

Rumanian warplanes made devastating low-level attacks on Soviet troops while bomber formations blasted artillery positions with good effect silencing several howitzer batteries.

Meanwhile, Axis dive-bombers and anti-tank formations destroyed four Soviet tanks and heavily damaged two others while a large number of trucks and tractors were smashed.

It was added that, in the area west and northwest of Kharkov, 22 Soviet tanks were destroyed by direct hits, moreover, waves of dive-bombers blasted 10 guns and destroyed Soviet supply lines destroying more than 100 vehicles.

In a night attack, a Soviet munitions train was blown up by direct hits at a freight station behind the Soviet lines.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

fully concealed beneath the statement it is all the same to us.

The statement also says that effective aid to Chungking has been considered. That also is an old story. They are doing all they can in that respect and they are also endeavoring to extend the limits of possibility. The Imperial Army and Navy have taken all that into account. As regards the Soviet Union it says that the United States and British Governments are to open another conference by the end of this year and to have the Soviet Union participate in it if possible. They betray their worry and dismay in regard to their relations with the Soviets for all their show of tranquillity.

After all, it is immaterial to us whether the enemy statement contains anything unexpected or not. We have only to increase our fighting strength more and more and achieve the direct aims for which we are fighting, no matter what line of strategy the enemy should invent. We will go on as we are doing and that's all there is to it.

P.I. Bodies Busy In Preparation Of Organic Law

(Continued on Page 2)

held today gave the impression that preparations for independence are nearing completion. After the meeting, the 20 members of the Committee had lunch at the Manila Hotel.

It is recalled that on August 20, Chairman Jose P. Laurel announced that the draft of the Constitution had been submitted to the plenary committee meeting for deliberation.

The people of the Philippines are eagerly looking forward to the day when the draft of the Constitution will be made public after approval by the plenary meeting of the Preparatory Committee. Newsreels depicting Chairman Laurel delivering a speech at the committee meeting have been released at local cinema halls and are receiving the enthusiastic attention of Manila citizens.

Enemy Influences Eradicated

Domei

MANILA, August 25.—Side by side with the steady progress being made by the new Philippines toward the eradication of Anglo-American influences, there has risen a strong consciousness on the part of the people for things Filipino, and indications that this peculiar change is affecting the Philippine economic and social life can be seen everywhere and every day.

In the field of music for instance, Philippine music, together with Japanese, have found a large audience as attested to by the popularity of concerts featuring serious compositions by Filipino and Japanese composers.

Filipino films and stage plays may be said to have won the patronage of ninety-nine per cent of Manila's theater-going public. In architecture, an observer of contemporary Philippine scenes will note Philippine or oriental motifs and designs of buildings being constructed in Manila and provinces have replaced occidental motifs.

Of the many Filipino motifs used, Bahay Kubo (Nipa Hut) motif is the most popular. The facade of many shops in Manila have been remodeled by enterprising architects and engineers, happily blending their architectural theme with the social and spiritual atmosphere prevailing throughout the country.

In the matter of attire, the Filipinos have learned to love clothes and clothing material truly Philippine. It has become fashionable to wear fine hempen cloth known as Pinokpok, while Barong Tagalog (shirt made from Pina or Jusi cloth) are much in use.

Not to be overlooked as a sign of changing times is the gradual disappearance of American and British names, used as trade names in business. Substitution of Filipino names for American names can be easily observed in and around the city where signboards originally bearing American names have been altered. American names of business houses, shops, stores, hotels, restaurants and similar establishments, likewise, have been changed.

Locally manufactured goods now carry trademarks or brands in Tagalog, the official Filipino language, while goods bearing English names have been properly "re-christened."

Argentina Recalls Consuls

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 24.—The Argentine Government has ordered Argentine Consuls-General at Berlin, Karlsbad, and Genoa to return home immediately. These Consuls-General, it is reported, have already prepared to return home by a Spanish ship.

Scribes to See Milan

Domei

ROME, August 24.—A group of Italian correspondents representing the various Italian papers left here for Milan today to inspect the aftermath of the vandalistic anti-Axis air raids.

SOVIET'S STAND WORRIES ENEMY

British Newspapers Stress Vital Need To Adjust War Aims

Domei

LISBON, August 25.—Commenting on the Quebec formula as clarified in the joint statement of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt issued on Monday, the New York Times today asserted that though the communique stresses Pacific counter-offensive, it does not necessarily indicate that the anti-Axis camp is neglecting the war against Germany and Italy.

It is generally understood that Churchill and Roosevelt tried hard to coax Chungking and the Soviet Union by promising, in the Quebec statement, increased aid to the former and an intensified European offensive to the latter.

Though it is not alluded to in the same communique, the problem of the Soviet Union has cast dark shadows throughout the Quebec parley as is pointed out by the Daily Mail, which today editorially stresses the necessity of readjusting Anglo-U.S.-Soviet relations. The News Chronicle also emphasizes the necessity of adjusting the "political objectives" of the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain.

An optimistic observation, however, is advanced by a U.P. report from Quebec regarding future relations among the three Powers. Says U. P.: "The necessity of holding a three-Power conference has already been recognized and preliminary arrangements were made at the Quebec parley. Therefore, it would not be surprising if concrete measures have already been taken for this purpose.

"At any rate, so long as the second front issue and relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp remain unsolved, the decisions made at the Quebec conference regarding Europe will be incomplete."

Gulf Seen Widening

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 25.—The Quebec proclamation revealed that the Roosevelt-Churchill parley was devoted to the counter-offensive against Japan and to anti-Axis aid to Chungking. Instead of making any definite reference to the war against Germany and formation of a second front, regarded as the most vital issues under the present situation, the Quebec proclamation merely stated that henceforth the Soviet Union will be invited to participate in a conference of the three Powers. This has made a strange impression regardless of what was the true intention of the United States and Britain in making such an announcement.

With the object of reporting the results of the Quebec parley and to seek the understanding of the Soviet Union, the Anglo-American camp appears to have decided to send British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and U.S. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles to the Kremlin. According to reports from well-informed circles at Quebec, it was decided at the conference that, with regard to the war against Germany, the anti-Axis forces will continue severe bombing raids during this year and invade Western Europe after seeing the result of such continual bombings.

Also, a Reuter dispatch from Quebec stated that, as regards the Soviet Union, a promise only has been made to increase material aid on the basis of the revised Lend Lease law with possiblity of a new agreement being concluded at London concerning this matter. If this is trustworthy, it is considered certain that the coming visit of Eden and Welles to the Soviet Union will bring no effect whatever.

The Soviet Union is continuing positive opposition to the lukewarm proposition of America and Britain of setting up a second front after obtaining victories by their air force, or at a favorable opportunity in the future. At present when the food problem in the Soviet Union is becoming an acute issue with the transportation system on the verge of collapse, any idea of fighting Germany during one more winter at the sacrifice of millions of soldiers and citizens is now being loudly voiced as utterly impossible.

Second Front Vital

Moreover, the recall of Ambassador Maxim Litvinov, is regarded as a Soviet expression of dissatisfaction against the attitude of the Quebec conference concerning formation of a second front and is also considered to have been a "protest" preceding formal procedure. In such circumstances, success or otherwise of the United States and Britain to reach a political understanding with the Soviet Union solely depends on the decision of the two Powers to set up a second front immediately.

As the matter of military operations it kept in strict secrecy, the Quebec proclamation cannot be accepted at its face value. As this official statement abstained from making any reference to the question of a second front, it is possible that the object in preserving quietitude should be traceable to a plan of immediately forming it. However, as U.S. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox and Chungking Foreign Minister T. V. Soong attended the conference, it would be reasonable to surmise that the statement concerning a positive campaign against Japan will be put into practice immediately. If so, it means that the United States and Britain must, of necessity, make desperate efforts on the two fronts in the East and West.

A U.P. dispatch stated that what is considered most feasible of realization in the war against Japan is an invasion of Burma which, however, involves the need of immense material and war efforts, thereby entailing some curtailment in Anglo-American offensives in Europe. Thus it is clear that any ideas of a simultaneous campaign in the East and West would be a great disappointment to the Soviet Union. In this connection, another U.P. dispatch from Quebec gives an interesting instance, as follows:

"Recently the Soviet authorities, who made a special announcement concerning Soviet war results on the Eastern Front, simultaneously referred to the American occupation of Kiska Island. This is regarded as a cynicism on the part of the Soviets intended to show how the Americans have been madly pleased over the "war results" which were quite insignificant as compared with Soviet achievements. Thus did the Soviet frown upon the Pacific War efforts of the United States."

Political Discord

Also, if one of the missions of Eden and Welles in going to Moscow refers to a possible Soviet misunderstanding of any future European issue, fulfillment of their mission is considered extremely difficult in view of the complicated relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American Powers. As an instance, it is pointed out that with regard to the question of disposing of the French puppet regime, reported to have been taken up at the Quebec conference, the Soviet side has been supporting the idea of recognizing the puppet regime. On the other hand, the American side has been positively opposed to the idea of letting the puppet regime have any functionary power in regard to the French homeland, favoring the policy of setting up an Amgod system in the French homeland by entrusting all the non-military administration to the local authorities.

Also, the puppet regime, itself, has been taking a view that should the Amgod system be set up in France, the French nation would probably begin to seek the protection of Continental countries including the Soviet Union excluding America and Britain. Britain is observing that it is doubtful whether an agreement of views could be reached concerning a form of joint recognition of the French puppet regime by the three Powers of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. This is becoming a very difficult issue.

How this existence of inconsistencies in relations between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American countries would develop is a question of the future, so that it would be premature to conclude that this issue would lead the three Powers to a rupture.

The only thing that is noteworthy just at present are the words of warning given by Ernest Lindlay, an American reporter, to the effect that in proportion to the progress of offensive operations by the anti-Axis camp, the relations binding the anti-Axis Powers will slacken.

Effective Anti-Aircraft Defense of Reich Told by British Pilot Who Raided Berlin

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 25.—A British pilot who narrowly cheated death in the recent British raid on Berlin related the effectiveness and ferocity of the new German anti-air raid strategy, upon safely returning to his base.

According to the pilot, the British air units were met by countless rays of glaring searchlights and appalling swarms of German fighters upon nearing Berlin. The British flyers, who were expecting the usual challenge from German anti-aircraft guns, were thrown into utter consternation by the unexpected reception by the German planes and searchlights. The dark night sky over Berlin was filled with the rattle of machine-guns, whine and roar of motors, and diving and banking waves of German and British planes.

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—British air forces again raided Berlin last night, but only a few planes came and no bombs were dropped.

MALAI ADJUSTS GOODS SUPPLY

Steps to Streamline Distribution of Daily Necessities Decided

Domei

SHONAN, August 25.—It was officially disclosed that temporary measures have been decided upon to adjust the supply and demand of daily necessities.

According to the measures, a careful check-up will be made of stored commodities, while their supply and demand will be adjusted in order to streamline distribution of such commodities for the consumers.

It was revealed in addition, that the supply and demand of such articles as textiles, automobile accessories, various paper materials and medical supplies will be readjusted.

To Control Lumber Trade

Domei

SHONAN, August 25.—The Military Administration here has decided to establish a special council for controlling both forestry and industry lumber trade throughout Malai, it was disclosed today.

The proposed organization will comprise forestry experts and owners, lumber dealers and others who will be vested with power to control production and distribution of lumber, firewood, and charcoal as well as to standardize products and establish ceiling prices.

It will also conduct extensive research work regarding reforestation projects.

Oil Prices Adjusted

Domei

SHONAN, August 24.—The Malai Ministry Administration has raised the price of copra oil and lowered the price of palm oil effective tomorrow. Copra oil will be priced at 15 cents per pound while palm oil has been lowered to 10 cents.

It is understood the step was taken to enable the people to buy palm oil, which is abundant, cheaply and simultaneously to give a higher return to the people for copra oil, which is vital for war industries.

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Italians Blast Big Destroyer

(Continued From Page 1)

Karl Pragner, DNB correspondent, adds that during the same attack three additional ships were set ablaze by German airmen despite fierce enemy fighter and anti-aircraft defenses.

German fighters shot down two heavy United States bombers over occupied Europe yesterday.

Foe Transports Attacked

Domei

ROME, August 25.—Italian air units attacked a group of enemy transports protected by warships and planes in the central Mediterranean, and torpedoed and set ablaze one large-sized destroyer, and heavily damaged two transports, totaling 15,000 tons, the Italian High Command announced today.

Luftwaffe Blasts Convoy

Domei

BERLIN, August 25.—The German air authorities issued the following communique today:

"German high-speed bombers, which attacked an anti-Axis convoy off the port of Augusta, Sicily, yesterday, in defiance of enemy fighters and intense A-A fire, sank one freighter of 8,000 tons and severely damaged and set ablaze three others."

Nakano Reappointed

Domei

PEKING, August 25.—Masanaga Nakano, director of the local branch of the Bank of Chosen has been appointed Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Peking for his third term.

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